FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MUBARAK MAKES STATEMENT AFTER MEETING FRENCH PRESIDENT

NC151320 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Paris, 15 June--Following his meeting today with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Vice President Husni Mubarak asserted that there were no differences between the Egyptian and French stances on the Middle East question.

Following the 1-hour meeting, Husni Mubarak said he conveyed a message from President Anwar as-Sadat to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. He added: I also explained the whole situation to President Giscard. We exchanged views with the French president on the situation in the Middle East and the autonomy negotiations currently being held in Alexandria and Jerusalem.

Husni Mubarak added that he exchanged views with President Giscard d'Estaing on the Middle East situation and the current negotiations on autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza. He further said that the French position was the same as declared by President Giscard d'Estaing and that there were no changes in this position.

Asked if he will visit Le Bourget exhibition tomorrow, the vice president answered yes.

Asked whether he will visit the Israeli wing in the exhibition, Husni Mubarak said why not.

It is known that an annual showing of the most modern planes and military equipment is held in Le Bourget exhibition.

Asked if the dialog between Egypt and France remained unchanged, Husni Mubarak said that the dialog has not been interrupted and will continue as before. He added: However, brothers may differ in some of their views occasionally.

The vice president was then asked: Have you agreed on a statement to be issued by the EEC? He answered: No comment.

Asked his opinion about France's position, Husni Mubarak said: France appreciates the line of peace and believes it is necessary to achieve a comprehensive solution to the question. This is also our position. The Egyptian-Israeli treaty does not constitute a comprehensive peace. It is a step along the road of peace. There can be no stable peace in the area if the Palestinian question is not solved on the basis of just principles.

Husni Mubarak was also asked: Have you agreed on the method of resuming the dialog with France in the future? He answered: We are continuing.

Regarding the role of the European group, the vice president said: We have not discussed this, but the European group plays a very big role and it must extend great support for the issue of peace in general.

Asked whether Egypt will continue to apply for French weapons, his excellency said: Yes, why not? We need French technology to develop the Egyptian military industry.

To a question whether Egypt will participate in the African conference to be held in Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, Husni Mubarak asserted that Egypt will attend the conference. He said: Why should we not attend when we are a member of the OAU and an African state as well as an Arab state?

The vice president described the Arab-Islamic boycott of Egypt as a formality.

Asked whether he was satisfied with his meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing, Husni Mubarak said: We exchanged views. I carry a message from President Giscard d'Estaing to President as-Sadat. We exchanged views as always, and there are absolutely no differences between us and France. He added: The French have not changed their principled position. They believe the peace treaty is a step toward peace and we agree with them on this. However, peace can only be established after solving the Palestinian question. We agree on this and no two persons can disagree on it.

Mubarak Press Conference

NC161225 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1014 GMT 16 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpts] Paris, 16 June--Vice President Husni Mubarak, currently on a visit to Paris, has emphasized that French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's position on the Middle East problem has not changed. This position, he said, is that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is a good step toward peace and that efforts must continue for a comprehensive settlement.

In a press conference he held at the Carillon Hotel today, Vice President Mubarak said: I have met with President Giscard d'Estaing several times to exchange views on the Arab-Israeli conflict. France may have been unaware of certain points, but the French line vis-a-vis the Middle East problem has not changed.

Asked his opinion about the role of France and Europe in promoting a comprehensive settlement, Vice President Mubarak said: If there is anyone who can contribute to the work for a settlement, let him come forward. We need the help of France and the world, especially as the negotiations on self-rule are passing through a critical stage. The self-rule negotiations in Alexandria and Beersheba were difficult, particularly since they were held against a background of repeated statements by Israel. We do not want to engage in a war of words with Israel, as was the case before Camp David.

Asked if it would be possible to arrive at a compromise between the Egyptian concept and the Israeli concept of self-rule, the vice president said: There can be no compromise solution when it comes to territory or sovereignty. Israel's present declarations will never be accepted by the Arabs, Egypt or the world. The world is calling for establishment of a Palestinian state. The question of the Palestinian state's link with this or that state is another matter. However, there must be a Palestinian state. This is the crux of the matter. The problem will not be solved and peace will not be established with the declaration "No to a Palestinian state." We are working for real peace and Israel must do the same.

On the reports about Egyptian contacts with the Palestinians, to which Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali has referred on several occasions, Husni Mubarak said:

We are exerting efforts to persuade the Palestinian brothers to participate in the talks on autonomy, and we hope to reach something in this respect. If our brothers do not participate with us we will continue the discussions on autonomy. I believe there are some difficult factors pressing our Palestinian brothers not to participate with us.

Asked whether Egypt is speaking on behalf of the Palestinians, Husni Mubarak replied: We are not speaking on behalf of the Palestinians. Our talks on autonomy deal with the powers and responsibilities of autonomy and some procedural matters. These are the bases on which autonomy will be established after that so as to put the Palestinians on the beginning of the road.

The vice president said: We might begin with Gaza [words indistinct] in relation to the West Bank and Gaza together so as to draw up the real model for full autonomy which will lead us to the next step regarding the West Bank. By this, we shall not be making a distinction between Gaza and the West Bank. We are against partition or separation of Palestinian land.

Replying to a question on Al-Qadhdhafi's moves in Africa, Husni Mubarak said that the Libyan population does not exceed 1.5 million and that Libya's income is huge. He said that Al-Qadhdhafi is using this income to finance terrorism and anti-Egypt activities.

Regarding the Tripoli meeting between the Libyans and the Palestinian resistance organizations and whether it is causing Egypt anxiety, Husni Mubarak said: Ever since Al-Qadhdhafi came to power, he has been convening conferences, maneuvering and financing terrorism; but all that does not frighten us. Those who go to Al-Qa'hdhafi are doing so in order to reap profit. I emphasize that the Palestinians are intelligent. They are taking Al-Qadhdhafi's money, but at the same time know the truth and what is in their interest.

Referring to differences between the Ba'th in Syria and in Iraq, Husni Mubarak said: Their talks on unity have been the result of the signing of the peace agreement. This is an impossible unity, and the Syrians are not stupid and know their course well.

Replying to a question on whether this means that Syria will soon join the peace talks, Husni Mubarak said: We hope that the Syrians will join the agreements. I believe that if we reach a definite and positive result on the powers and jurisdictions of autonomy, we will then encourage the others. The participation of new parties will depend on the results of the current autonomy talks.

Replying to a question on the remarks that are being reiterated by some people that war is the alternative for efforts to establish peace in the Middle East, the vice president said that those who speak about war should first know what war means.

Husni Mubarak explained that the United States and the Soviet Union, the two superpowers, are protecting Israel and saying that it must continue to exist.

On the future of the Arab Organization for Industrialization [AOI], Husni Mubarak said: We have decided that it should continue, and we are determined that this should be so. The activity of the AOI might be reduced in the coming months. In any event, we shall find sources of finance for it and the French will continue their cooperation with us in this respect.

In fact our cooperation with France began before 1973 and thus the withdrawal of some Arabs does not mean the end of the AOI. According to the basic law of the AOI, the withdrawal of any party does not mean abolishing it, and it will continue one way or the other.

On the current situation in Iran, the vice president said: I hope that the Iranians will come to realize the extent of the danger facing them. The trick is dangerous because what is taking place is against the Iranians themselves, and there is no doubt that all this will affect the area. We must be fully aware of what is taking place in Iran, the PDRY and Ehtiopia because all these events are pointers ringing the alarm bell for the Arabs, who must be wary.

On the results of his tour of the United States, Husni Mubarak said: I met with President Carter, Vance, Brown and some congressmen and discussed the Middle East, the autonomy talks and statements issued by Israel. We also discussed military cooperation. The results of the visit were satisfactory.

On whether he discussed the subject of extending the mandate of the UN Emergency Forces in Sinai during his U.S. visit, Husni Mubarak said: We had earlier exchanged letters on this subject. I also discussed this subject with President Carter, particularly since he will be meeting with Soviet President Brezhnev. If the mandate is not extended, President as-Sadat has already said that he will request that these forces be replaced by African forces.

Remarks on Libya

NC161151 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1106 GMT 16 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Paris, 16 June--Vice President Husni Mubarak has affirmed that Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is spending a sizable sum of Libyan income to finance terrorism and hostile acts against Egypt. Vice President Mubarak added that Al-Qadhdhafi is also giving aid to Ethiopia and spending money in Africa, but that he has not scored any success.

The vice president said this during the press conference he held today at the Carillon Hotel in Paris.

Return to Cairo

NC162033 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2007 GMT 16 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 16 June--Vice President Husni Mubarak arrived in Cairo at [time indistinct] after a tour that took him to the United States, Britain and France.

Husni Mubarak was received at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister and National Democratic Party Secretary General Fikir Makram 'Ubayd, Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Interior Minister Nabawi Isma'il, Presidential Office Director Hasan Kamil, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Eng Sulayman Mutawalli, Minister of State for People's Assembly Affairs Hilmi 'Abd al-Akhir, Democratic National Party official spokesman Mansur Hasan, the French and British ambassadors and the U.S. charge d'affaires.

Egyptian Ambassador to France Hafiz Isma'il also arrived on the same plane.

Statement to AL-AHRAM

NC180822 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0642 GMT 18 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 June--Vice President Husni Mubarak has affirmed that his latest trip to Washington, Paris and London is only one phase of the extensive and continuous Egyptian moves aimed at achieving peace, stopping the construction of settlements and restoring the Palestinian peoples' rights by acts and deeds, not by statements and slogans.

In a special statement published today by AL-AHRAM, the vice president said that these moves will include the Organization for African Unity, with President as-Sadat leading the Egyptian delegation to the African summit meetings in Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, in order to make the African countries share the responsibilities they have borne to date with courage and faith.

Mr Husni Mubarak said that talks during his trip included issues related to rearmament and that in this connection he had met with U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown and members of Congress who are responsible for rearmament and military aid. Mr Mubarak added that his talks had achieved their full aims.

The vice president said that the United States expressed its willingness to participate in the Egyptian military industrialization programs, which will assume a new image with the establishment of the Egyptian Organization for Industrialization.

Mr Husni Mubarak added that he and French officials discussed questions related to the continuation of the traditional cooperation between Egypt and France in the sphere of military industries, particularly in the sphere of technological cooperation. He added that the president of the Egyptian Organization for Industrialization, Ahmad Zindu, had discussed this question with French officials after the law establishing this organization was issued.

In his statement to AL-AHRAM, Mr Husni Mubarak affirmed that during his talks in France he found no contradiction between the Egyptian and French positions on the meaning of peace and the ways to achieve it.

The vice president quoted French President Giscard d'Estaing as saying during their meeting at the Elysee that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty is in our view a first step toward peace, not a separate treaty. The French president added that the moves toward peace must be complemented by solving the Palestinian problem.

Mr Husni Mubarak said he explained to President Giscard d'Estaing the obstacles facing Egypt as a result of the Israeli stance and the recent statements and attitudes by Israeli officials. The vice president added that he had emphasized the need for the United States and Western Europe countries--particularly France--to participate in bearing the responsibility for realizing the legitimate demands of the Palestinian people by means of continuous negotiations, persuasion and pressure.

Concerning his discussions with President Carter and U.S. officials, Mr Husni Mubarak said he found the U.S. side fully convinced about the importance of the role it should play as a partner in the discussions.

In this respect, the vice president noted that the Egyptian foreign minister had issued a statement on Tuesday affirming the role of the United States as a partner in the talks. Mr Mubarak added that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had also announced the full U.S. condemnation of the settlements policy.

The vice president said his meeting in London with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was "more than splendid."

Mr Mubarak said his talks with Mrs Thatcher also included the question of British-Egyptian cooperation in the sphere of war production and that there was no need for additional confirmation of an established fact.

NEW LAW ESTABLISHES EGYPTIAN ORGANIZATION FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

NC170645 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0615 GMT 17 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 17 June--In a statement published in AL-AHRAM today, a responsible French source has affirmed that his country will honor any commitments it has made to Egypt concerning the Egyptian Organization for Industrialization. The source added that Egypt should decide whether to continue this cooperation.

The paper also notes that a law has been issued concerning the establishment of the Egyptian Organization for Industrialization. The paper adds that a decision has been made to appoint of Mr Ahmad Zindu as the president of this organization.

'UBAYD SUBMITS ELECTION RESULTS TO AS-SADAT

NC161923 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 16 Jun 79 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today received Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, secretary general of the National Democratic Party [NDP].

'Ubayd has told our correspondent that he submitted to the president the highly successful results of the elections to the People's Assembly, results which affirm the masses' rallying around the wise leadership of President as-Sadat. President as-Sadat thanked Almighty God for this success and thanked the masses of the people for the confidence given to the NDP candidates in all constituencies.

The secretary general said that the results of the People's Assembly elections represent a new referendum on the peace treaty, consolidation of democracy and achievement of prosperity--all issues which are advocated by President as-Sadat.

The results of the elections have been declared in 171 out of 174 constituencies where elections were held on 7 and 14 June, following the cancellation of elections in Shibin al-Qanatir constituency in Al-Qalyubiyah Governorate and Sabramank constituency in Al-Jizah Governorate. The results in the old Cairo constituency are still undeclared since votes are still being sorted out.

The elections resulted in victory for 343 candidates to the People's Assembly. These include 176 representatives of workers and peasants and 167 representatives of other groups. The NDP won 302 seats, including 155 for workers and peasants and 147 for other groups. The Labor Party won 29 seats, including 14 for workers and peasants and 13 for others. The Liberal Party won 3 seats for workers and peasants while the independents won 9 seats, including 4 for workers and peasants and 5 for others.

A total of 28 women candidates won with an absolute majority. They are all members of the NDP, including 9 representing workers and 19 representing other groups. In order to maintain the level of the workers and peasants representation, the results in this respect will be declared after the results are announced in the remaining constituencies.

Our correspondent has learned that some independents who won in these elections have applied to join the NDR. The party leadership is considering their applications.

Cabinet Meets

NC171012 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 17 Jun 79 NC

[Text] This morning the Cabinet held a meeting chaired by Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mustafa Khalil.

The meeting dealt with the outcome of the People's Assembly elections and the Cabinet's letter of resignation, which will be submitted by Dr Mustafa Khalil to President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat in accordance with the constitution.

Further on Meeting

NC171642 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpt] Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil announced after the Cabinet meeting today that he would submit the resignation of the government to President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat in Alexandria tomorrow morning in accordance with constitutional procedures. Dr Mustafa Khalil added that he would then begin his consultations for forming a new Cabinet. The prime minister added that the tasks in the coming phase will be defined during his meeting with the president tomorrow.

More on Elections

NC172245 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2216 GMT 17 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 June--The People's Assembly runoff elections held in the old Cairo constituency have ended in a loss for Mustafa Kamil Murad, leader of the Liberal Socialist Party. He got the least votes.

After the results were announced today, Mustafa Kamil Murad said that the party will continue and that the failure of the party leader to win does not annul the party's activity.

He pointed out that four of the party members have won in the People's Assembly elections. He said that the party's Secretariat General will meet on Wednesday to assess the recent results and the party's position on them.

ISRAEL'S YIGA'EL YADIN ENDS VISIT TO EGYPT

NC151124 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1111 GMT 15 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 June--Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin left Cairo this afternoon after a 6-day visit to Egypt in response to an invitation by President Anwar as-Sadat. He was seen off at Cairo airport by Deputy Prime Minister Fikri Makram 'Ubayd and Cairo Governor Sa'd Ma'Mun. Yiga'el Yadin arrived in Cairo last Sunday and held discussions with President Anwar as-Sadat, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and a number of officials. He also visited the Egyptian museum, places of archeology at the Pyramids and Luxor.

COMMITTEE WILL SPELL OUT EGYPTIAN VIEW OF AUTONOMY TALKS

NC151725 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1610 GMT 15 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 June--MENA has learned that the technical subcommittee which was formed during the second round of talks on full autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will meet before the end of next week in Herzliyya on the expert level.

The committee will draw up a plan on the topics related to the agenda for the talks on full autonomy for presentation to the negotiations general committee during its third round scheduled to be held in Herzliyya on 25 and 26 June.

The Egyptian technical committee, which has been formed in the Foreign Ministry, has drawn up two working papers on the Egyptian view of the agenda of the negotiations on autonomy, which is a phase leading to the Palestinian people deciding their fate. The Egyptian view emanates from the framework of the Camp David accords and the U.N. resolutions, particularly Resolution 242.

The Egyptian view stipulates the need for Israel to take immediate and rapid steps for restoring confidence to the Palestinian people represented in an immediate halt in the establishment of settlements, because they constitute a basic and principal obstacle to establishing comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Moreover, the Egyptian view contains about 20 points related to the Palestinian people. These stipulate the release of prisoners and the return of those who left the West Bank and the Gaza Strip after 1967 so that Palestinian families will be reunited. These points also stipulate freedom of movement for the Palestinain people inside their territories in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The Egyptian view also deals with the subject of elections--scheduled to held after the negotiations have ended, which has been fixed for 1 year from the start of the negotiations--and how they should be held, the age of those participating in them, the need for them to be held under international supervision in order to guarantee their neutrality, and definition of the powers and jurisdications of the Palestinian authority that will be set up after the elections.

Regarding the mutual security arrangements for all the sides, the Egyptian view contains a guarantee providing security for the Palestinian people on their land in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and at the same taking into consideration the circumstances of Israeli security.

It is known that Egypt's principled stand is based on the principle that full autonomy is applicable to all the Palestinian territories that were occupied in 1967; namely, the West Bank--including Jerusalem--and the Gaza Strip and that full autonomy is a phase that will be implemented during a period of not more than 5 years which will end with the Palestinian people deciding their fate.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-ASAD ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN161109 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1057 GMT 16 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 16 June--Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Baghdad a short while ago. He is leading a delegation that includes Syrian Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi and a number of Syrian ministers.

President al-Asad was accorded an official wlecome. He was received by President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, members of the Revolution Command Council, ministers and several senior Iraqi officials.

The delegation accompanying President Hafiz al-Asad includes Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Deputy Prime Minister (Economic Affairs) Jamil Shayya, Deputy Prime Minister (Services Affairs) Fahmi al-Yusufi, Education Minister Zuhayr Mashariqah and Defense Minister Mustafa Talas.

The meetings of the Higher Political Committee between Iraq and Syria are scheduled to begin later today.

Statement to Media

JN161403 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad--At 1230 today, President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Baghdad to attend the meetings of the Joint Higher Political Committee between Syria and Iraq.

Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr led those woho received him at Baghdad International Airport.

After his arrival in Baghdad Palace, President Hafiz al-Asad made a statement to Baghdad radio and television. In reply to a question on the nature of talks that will be held at the Joint Higher Political Committee, the president said: Our meeting takes place, as is well known, in light of the Joint National Action Charter between the two fraternal countries. During recent months, we undertook intensive contacts and, as is known to the brother citizens in Iraq and Syria, the committees' meetings were continuous and intensive on various levels. During these meetings, several developments were discussed. We in the leaderships and on the highest levels also followed these meetings and discussions and voiced our opinions. Each of us corrected the other or more properly each expressed the opinion he thought to be correct.

I think we have progressed by large strides and we are determined, as we have announced in Iraq and Syria, to continue till the end and until we achieve unity between the two countries. We are also determined to set up unity in a manner that renders it void of loopholes, through which the enemies of unity might pass in the future.

We are very optimistic. Our optimism is initially due to our realization that the citizens in Iraq and Syria in particular and in the Arab homeland generally support this action, this trend and are calling on us to achieve unity as soon as possible. I am very pleased to meet with President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, Vice President Saddam Husayn and the other command brother members during this visit.

There is no doubt that our present meeting will--like our previous meetings--be fraternal and cordial, during which we will work for the welfare of the citizen and the Arab nation. We pray God to grant us success in our aims. On this occasion, I extend my greetings to every citizen in our beloved Iraq and wish to convey this warm greeting to all Iraqi citizens.

In reply to a question on whether the two countries' unity will be announced during this meeting or whether the unity of the party will have priority, the president said: As I have said, we work for an objective and hope to be true to the people's aspirations in both countries and in the Arab homeland. As the leaderships of the two countries, we are serious and hope to be successful. If we can provide everything necessary for the construction process during this meeting, we will complete the construction, or rather begin its completion. If time is not enough, we will then continue to work until we achieve this objective.

As I have said, it is an aim from which we will not deviate. But it is a matter of time. There is nothing to be feared as long as we are determined and as long as the citizens in the Arab homeland support us and stand by our side, giving us a push in this direction. Regarding what we shall announce, this will be decided by the result of the discussions.

Saddam Husayn Meeting

JN161654 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Saddam Husayn, Iraqi Revolution Command Council vice chairman, visited Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at his residence in Baghdad Palace at 1700 today. The meeting was attended by the Syrian members of the Joint Higher Political Committee. The meeting was also attended by 'Adnan Husayn, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of planning; the Syrian ambassador in Baghdad; and the Iraqi ambassador in Damascus.

Political Committee Begins Meetings

JN161723 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 16 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 16 June--The meetings of the Iraqi-Syrian Higher Political Committee began in Baghdad this evening under Presidents Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Hafiz al-Asad.

Attending the meeting on the Iraqi side were Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman, and RCC members 'Izzat Ibrahim, interior minister; Taha Yasin Ramadan, minister of construction and housing; Tariq 'Aziz; 'Adnan Husayn, minister of planning; and Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, minister of defense. Also attending were Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs, and the Iraqi ambassador in Damascus.

On the Syrian side, the meeting was attended by Prime Minister 'Ali al-Halabi; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Fahmi al-Yusufi, deputy prime minister for services; Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister; Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, minister of education; and the Syrian ambassador in Baghdad.

Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi met with journalists at the press center at the end of the first round of talks. He said that during this session, the two sides reviewed the tremendous results that have been realized within the framework of joint action between fraternal Iraq and Syria on the level of the leaderships and as well as of the committees stemming from the higher committee.

He added that the two sides have agreed to resume their talks tomorrow morning with a closed session to be attended by Presidents Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Hafiz al-Asad as well as by Saddam Husayn.

The Iraqi information minister said that the duration of these meetings has not been limited. They will continue so as to complete the study of all subjects for which the committee has convened. He stressed that there is a plan pertaining to the state's unity and another to the unity of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

He added that the committee's current meetings are centering on the exchange of views to reach a joint final concept of the unity of the state and party.

He said: We believe that the unity of the party is a basic condition for the unity of the state because the party in the two fraternal countries is the one which leads the government, society, front and all other activities.

Hammudi explained that the current talks are bound to determine the results desired by every Arab,namely, constitutional unity and the unity of the Ba'th Party. I can say that the two sides are eager to arrive at the best formula for flexible (?modern) rule which is commensurate with the requirements of every country wishing to participate in unity.

He added that this depends on completion of the dialog concerning the form of the presidency and the federal government and other structures of the new state.

Asked about the status of Iraqi-Iranian relations, the Iraqi information minister said Iraq always stresses its respect for the domestic affairs of every neighboring country. Iraq never intervenes in others' domestic affairs. This is a firm part of Iraq's foreign policy.

He said that what has been said about Iraqi intervention in Iran's affairs is untrue. The newspaper ATH-THAWRA', the organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has explained in a series of three articles the current problems with Iran.

The information minister said that Iraq welcomed removal of the former regime in Iran. Iraq also welcomed Iran's foreign policy in support of the Palestine issue. However, we have waited and are still waiting for action instead of words. We are particularly waiting for a stand compatible with the indivisible Arab issues.

He added: He who claims he supports the Palestinian cause must also develop an all-embracing harmonious stand toward other Arab issues.

On the claims of some Iranian officials that Bahrain is part of Iran, the information minister stressed that Bahrain is an Arab country as far as history, reality and the future are concerned. These claims, which emanate from a chauvinistic and expansionist mentality, can never change this status quo.

He reiterated Iraq's commitment to preserving the Arabism of every Arab area. In reply to a question from a foreign correspondent on the allegation by an Iranian official that Iraq is occupying Iranian land, the information minister said that in accordance with the 1975 Algiers agreement, areas of Iraq which were occupied by the shah were returned. He said such claims confirm the expansionist mentality of some proteges of the Iranian leadership. He said these lands belong to Iraq and were returned in accordance with protocols signed between the two countries a long time ago.

The information minister said that the Iraqi people are vigilant and united and are rallying around the Ba'th Party leadership and the 17 July revolution. He said that attempts to sow sectarianism failed a long time ago.

This is because our people are well aware that the Ba'th Party is the party of the Arab masses. There is no difference between one citizen and another on ideology or pan-Arabism, and therefore these attempts will not mislead our Iraqi people because the masses are aware that the revolution does not believe in these matters.

On Iraq's relations with the PDRY, the information minister said that the relations are at an ebb due to the fabricated incident for which Iraq has been held responsible. Iraq had absolutely nothing to do with it. He expressed his regret for the Aden government's actions, which are not serving bilateral relations or the Arab cause at this stage.

Al-Bakr Hosts Banquet

JN162029 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 16 June--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr hosted a big banquet this evening in honor of Iraq's guest, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and the delegation accompanying him. The banquet was attended by Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman; RCC members, ministers, under secretaries of the Foreign Ministry, the heads of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps in Baghdad and senior officials and army officers.

Khaddam Statement

JN162147 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 16 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The first meeting of the Syrian-Iraqi Higher Political Committee ended in Baghdad at 1900 today. The meeting was held under Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr.

At the conclusion of the meeting, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that the committee reviewed what has been achieved during the past few months on the way to consolidating unified action and implementing the National Charter for Joint Action. The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding and in a responsible spirit. He said that the committee decided to continue its deliberations tomorrow, Sunday, to discuss the best means of consolidating unified action. Khaddam said that during the coming sessions of talks, a number of formulas and plans concerning constitutional and party unity will be discussed. He said that agreement was reached during the first session of talks on the need to achieve what is possible and to make efforts to remove the obstacles which might hinder the march of unified action between the two countries.

Khaddam said that we are optimistic because the two leaderships are determined to achieve everything possible on the way to unity. There are numerous proposals and formulas for the constitutional and the party frameworks of unity. What can be unified within these frameworks will be unified, and what can be realized in the field of coordination and cooperation will be realized.

In conclusion, Khaddam said that the two leaderships appreciate the nature of the current stage facing the Arab nation and believe that the realization of the aims of the National Charter for Joint Action is a cornerstone in the march of the Arab nation's struggle. The two leaderships, therefore, are determined to achieve the aspirations of the masses of the Arab nation.

Al-Bakr-Al-Asad Meeting

JN171055 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1042 GMT 17 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 17 June--Presidents Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Hafiz al-Asad and Revolution Command Council Deputy Chairman Saddam Husayn held a closed meeting in Baghdad this morning.

The Iraqi-Syrian Higher Political Committee had yesterday begun its meetings within the framework of the Joint National Action Charter. The 2-hour meeting ended this afternoon.

Further Details

JN171243 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The closed meeting between President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic and Revolution Command Council Deputy Chairman Saddam Husayn, which was held at the Republican Palace, ended at 1320 today. The meeting began at 1050.

After the meeting, Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi made a statement at the information club in which he said that Presidents Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Hafiz al-Asad and Revolution Command Council Deputy Chairman Saddam Husayn had discussed topics on the agenda of the Higher Political Committee of the Iraqi-Syrian Joint National Action Charter. He said that it was agreed during the meeting to resume meetings on the same level at 1900 today. The information minister asserted that all the issues are being discussed in the spirit of brotherhood which binds the two fraternal countries and their leaderships.

Summit Meeting Resumes

JN171655 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 17 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 17 June--The closed meeting between President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, President Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, was resumed here this evening. This morning Presidents al-Bakr and Al-Asad and Saddam Husayn held a closed meeting that lasted more than 2 hours. The closed meeting ended at 2315 today after lasting well over 4 hours.

Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi stated that Presidents Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, completed at this evening's closed meeting new points regarding the proposed agenda for the third meeting of the Higher Political Committee.

At a press conference held this evening, Hammudi said that the talks were permeated with the same friendly and fraternal spirit that prevailed at the previous meetings. Agreement was reached to continue the meetings and to discuss tomorrow morning at the same level the points placed on the Higher Political Committee agenda. The information minister pointed out that the Higher Political Committee's agenda includes two issues: unity of the Ba'th Party and unity of the state. The information minister stressed that the views of the leaderships of the two fraternal countries were identical on all issues placed on the agenda.

The information minister said meetings are underway between the Higher Political Committee members from the two countries to follow up the work of the subcommittees they chair.

The information minister stressed that the two countries' determination to achieve unity is certain and evident in light of the statements made by their leaderships. This reflects their joint desire in this direction. In reply to a question from a reporter, the information minister said that Presidents al-Bakr and Al-Asad are authorized by the leaderships of the Ba'th Party in the two countries to discuss all details. They are authorized to discuss the unity of the state and the unity of the Ba'th Party.

Concluding his statement, the information minister said that the aim of the meeting of the Higher Political Committee is clear: to discuss the submitted plans. However, this summit meeting will certainly deal with other Arab issues because the issues definitely cannot be divided.

18 Jun Meeting

JN180820 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 18 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 18 June--Presidents Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, today resumed their closed meetings. This is the third meeting since yesterday.

PRESS WARNS IRAN'S RULERS ON GULF POLICIES

JN171129 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 17 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 17 June--The two newspapers ATH-THAWRAH and AL-JUMHURIYAH have attacked Iran's hostile policies in the Arab Gulf.

Under the headline "The Tehran Authorities Follow the Steps of the Deposed Shah," ATH-THAWRAH writes: The provocative statements made by a number of Iranian officials against several Arab countries and the gulf area call to mind the picture which prevailed during the shah's rule.

The paper recalls the direct and indirect threats which have consistently emanated from Iranian policies in many forms and methods, varying from assuming the policeman's role so as to protect imperialist interests, to satisfying the instincts of an empire. The paper said that threats during the shah's rule took the form of direct intervention against the Omani revolution, occupation of the Arab islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa and then the organized immigration, whose objective was to implement a scheme to make the gulf area Persian.

ATH-THAWRAH asserts the Tehran authorities are behaving toward the Arab Gulf area in a haughtier and more cunning, conspiratorial and dangerous manner than in the past.

The paper says that the premeditated hostile stands that have begun to emerge on the Iranian scene and have been shown by the new Iranian politicians, in addition to being blatantly contradictory and having seruous repercussions on the Iranian situation, indicate that the shah has returned in a new garb, and that [words indistinct] assuming at best that the intentions are good, are making the same mistake and carrying out the same role and implementing the same scheme.

ATH-THAWRAH says: We as Arabs say to the ruling authorities before they lose control over events that they must listen to the repeated advice before playing with a fire that can burn their fingers. We say to them that they must know that the price of encroaching on the Arab nation is high, very high, and that the hand that is extended to usurp a single inch of the territory of the Arab Gulf or a few grains of the soil of the homeland will be firmly cut off.

AL-JUMHURIYAH writes: The imperialist mentality which dominated the policies of the Iranian regime during the shah's reign is still dominating the new regime.

The paper asserts that the course pursued by the new rulers of Iran and those who are directing them is a continuation of the shah's expansionist and aggressive policies--a course that is seen to be incredibly impudent and insolent.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says: While the rulers of Iran talk about their readiness to liberate Palestine, they publicly declare their determination to continue to occupy Arab territories and indeed call for annexation of an entire Arab country to their Persian empire.

The paper stresses that the Arab nation, which today is proudly confronting the imperialist and Zionist attack, will not allow the new rulers of Iran to transgress against its rights, interests and territory, will teach the aggressors lessons in defending justice, sovereignty and national dignity, and will firmly sever all greedy fingers.

Concluding its article, AL-JUMHURIYAH warns the new rulers of Iran of the consequences of their policies of aggression. The paper asserts: We shall respond to the aggression--from whatever source it may come--with all our capabilities and resources. Let those rulers learn from the lessons of ancient and modern history.

AMBASSADOR TO ADEN RETURNS TO BAGHDAD, MAKES STATEMENT

JN171830 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1758 GMT 17 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 17 June--Fa'iz 'Awni, Iraqi ambassador in Aden, returned to Baghdad this evening after the Iraqi Government decision to recall him in protest against the recent storming of the Iraqi Embassy in Aden. Elements of the PDRY ruling regime led by officers of the shock troops recently stormed the Iraqi Embassy building under the pretext of searching for wanted men alleged to have been associated with the murder of an Iraqi citizen working at the college of education in Aden.

In a statement to INA, the Iraqi ambassador said that the storming of the Iraqi Embassy raised indignation and denunciation among all Arab and foreign diplomats in Aden. He stressed that this action by the PDRY Government was aimed at defaming Iraq.

The Iraqi ambassador further said that before the storming of the embassy, Iraqi Embassy officials and their families were subjected to an oppressive campaign by the ruling regime's forces. Water, electricity and food supplies were cut off during the siege laid on the embassy and the homes of its employees.

KING HUSAYN MEETS BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY IN LONDON

JN151901 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Jun 79 JN

[Text] This morning His Majesty King Husayn received in his London residence British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Lord Carrington. His majesty explained during the meeting the primary bases Jordan believes essential for achieving a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East. His majesty stressed the need for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and for enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their right for self-determination. His majesty stressed the importance of coordinating the European roles for achieving this.

Lord Carrington pointed out the British Government's appraisal of the current stage through which the Middle East crisis is passing. He also asserted the British Government's desire to exert its efforts unilaterally or within the European framework to assist in establishing peace in the Middle East. At the end of the meeting, a general review of bilateral relations took place.

The meeting was attended by the chief of the royal court and the Jordanian ambassador in London as well as senior officials in the British Home Office.

His Majesty also received Secretary of State for Defense Francis Pym. They reviewed the Middle East problem and discussed Jordanian-British relations and issues of mutual interest. The meeting was attended by the chief of the royal court, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces and the Jordanian ambassador in London.

KING HUSAYN GRANTS INTERVIEW TO PARIS AL-MUSTAQBAL

JN161934 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn has reiterated that there will be no peace with Israel unless it withdraws from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, unless it recognizes the Palestinian people's right to determine their own future and destiny, and, above all, unless Jerusalem is liberated and returned to Arab sovereignty.

In a statement published by the Paris-based magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL today, his majesty added that Jerusalem has a special status for all Muslims and Arabs and for the faithful. Jerusalem belongs to every Muslim, and every Arab citizen loves Jerusalem.

His majesty said: It is incumbent on us to organize ourselves in the Arab homeland and maintain solidarity in the face of the danger menacing our religion and Arabism. We must increase our preparedness, armaments and strength and work diligently to marshal all our tremendous human and material resources despite all that has occurred. This, his majesty added, will make the world realize that all that has been achieved so far by the ineffective peace will remain incapable of restoring peace and stability to the area. The world should reconsider all that has been achieved so as to build the required peace on new foundations based on justice. This means that the permanent solution must be a just solution. The current solution is an oppressive solution, and oppression always creates explosions.

His majesty warned against the eruption of the situation in the Middle East because this would affect the world's vital interests.

His majesty alluded to Europe's role in solving the problem. He noted that some European countries are now reconsidering everything that has happened and all that has been achieved. These countries might share our feelings and belief that the method which has been tried thus far is wrong and will not lead to any results, and that it is necessary to look for another method to be worked out, not only by the United States but also by the Soviet Union and most other countries on a general and comprehensive international level.

His majesty said that coordination and consultations between Jordan and the PLO are continuing. Since the resumption of contacts, the two sides have been avoiding all past mistakes and cooperating sincerely and persistently, above all in the service of our brethren and cause. Our sole concern in Jordan is returning the land to its owners. We are supporting our brethren with all our strength and potential. As far as the brethren on the West Bank and Gaza Strip are concerned, we have all agreed to continue our contacts with our brethren there to control the situation, to study the developments, to guarantee financial and moral support for them, to thwart the enemy's schemes, and to reject any justification that would legalize Israel's occupation and imperialist presence in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. We also agreed to intensify our brethren's steadfast against the occupation, study their problems and make them feel our support for them.

His majesty stressed Jordan's historic connection to the Palestinian cause. He pointed out that His Majesty the late King 'Abdallah ibn Husayn fought for and protected Jerusalem. He also saved its holy places from the Zionist enemy. Those who preceded and succeeded the late King 'Abdallah had a single objective: to confront the Zionist scheme and enable the Palestinian people to say their words.

His Majesty King Husayn said: If it is the right of Israel to say that all of Palestine is Israeli land, then it is our right to say that every inch of Palestine is Arab and that all of Palestine belongs to the Arabs alone and not to anybody else.

In conclusion, his majesty said that Israel is ignoring the bases of the Palestinian cause and the core of the Palestinian cause; namely, that every Palestinian is seeking to return to his homeland in Palestine.

UN DELEGATE ON U.S. DOUBTS ABOUT MIDEAST POLICY

LD171535 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Amman, 17 June--The United States has begun to realize that the framework it has drawn up for solving the Middle East question is not the Right One, said Jordanian permanent delegate to the United Nations Dr Nusaybah in a statement to the KUNA correspondent in Amman. Dr Nusaybah, however, did not mention the signs that indicate such a sudden change in the American attitude. But he said that the United States has begun to realize now more than at any time in the past--though it does not declare this publicly publicly--that the framework it has drawn up for solving the Middle East crisis is not the right one for solving the Palestine question.

Dr Nusaybah, who is at present in Jordan, has warned that the situation will get even worse unless the United States reconsiders its position with regard to the comprehensive solution in the light of the "genuine" UN resolutions and their well-known frameworks.

Dr Nusaybah criticized the United Nations for being unable to enforce its resolutions on the Middle East. He asserted that the solution of the Palestine question stems from here and not from the UN lobbies, which have given us thousands of decisions and resolutions and indeed volumes of resolutions which all clearly support our rights.

Dr Nusaybah called on the Arabs and Muslims to show great vigilance and caution and to be prepared because the situation in the area is "gloomy and there is no room for any slackening or any leeway."

In answer to a question about American officials' threats to occupy oil resources, Dr Nusaybah said that there are previously prepared American plans for dealing "with all eventualities," but he does not think that these plans are "the only option and method to be adopted in dealing with the Arab situation." He described the propaganda campaign about these plans as mere "psychological warfare," adding that the other big powers will not keep quiet in the face of any such military adventure by the United States against the Arab area.

He also said that UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim believes that the only say to a peaceful settlement of the Middle East question is within the framework of the United Nations and the Security Council.

BADRAN ON SYRIAN-IRAQI UNITY, RELATIONS WITH PALESTINIANS

JN162051 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran has declared that the meeting of the Syrian-Iraqi higher political committee is a big step forward in achieving the most cherished Arab aspiration of comprehensive Arab unity.

In a statement to the SANA and INA correspondents in Amman today, Prime Minister Badran said that Syrian-Iraqi constitutional unity will be a major factor in achieving the intrinsic Arab power capable of coping with the circumstances which the Arab nation is facing, particularly after the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Asked about Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement, Prime Minister Badran said it is proceeding according to plan with a great understanding of the needs of the two fraternal countries. It is continuing to grow and develop.

Asked about the Palestinian-Jordanian dialog, Prime Minister Badran said that Jordanian-Palestinian meetings have gone beyond the phase of dialog, which came after the ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad, and have entered the phase of implementation. The best evidence of this is the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation which is currently touring several fraternal Arab countries to secure support and aid to the Arabs in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

SARKIS, COMMANDERS DISCUSS ARMY DEPLOYMENT AREAS

NC151328 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Jun 79 NC

[Text] At noon today, President Ilyas Sarkis met with Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Col Sami al-Khatib. The acting army commander, Staff Brig Gen Munir Tarabay, joined the meeting about 1 hour later.

The intensive contacts which took place between the parties' leaders and the officials yesterday were resumed today with a view to remedying the security situation in the light of the party leaders' request to President Sarkis, Prime Minister al-Huss and the army command to deploy Lebanese Army units in the areas of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Furn ash-Shubbak to control the situation, restore security and calm, and end armed anarchy.

It was learned a short time ago that clashes have been resumed in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah during which fire was exchanged and shells fell in the area. It has been reported that two persons were wounded and that the roads leading to the area have been cut off.

In the wake of the resumption of the clashes, a meeting was held at the Defense Ministry in Al-Yarzah under acting Army Commander Staff Brig Gen Munir Tarabay. The staff officers and the commander of Jabal Lubnan area, Col Emille (Kallas), attended. During the meeting a study was made of the practical way to deploy the army in the southern suburb, particularly in the areas of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, At-Tahwitah, Furn ash-Shubbak and Badaru.

It has been learned that the capabilities and preparations allow the deployment of the army, but the conferees announced that the decision in this respect rests with the supreme political authority.

It has been revealed that a 2-hour meeting was held between acting Army Commander Staff Brig Gen Munir Tarabay and Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Col Sami al-Khatib. They discussed the possibilities of coordination in order to have the Arab Deterrent Forces facilitate the army's task once it is decided to deploy the army in the southern suburb.

AL-HUSS COMMENTS ON SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

NC151258 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Commenting on the UN Security Council resolution, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss said this morning: This is what Lebanon has been able to obtain from the UN Security Council as the international community's reply to Israel's treacherous aggressions. This is the result of intensive diplomatic activities carried out by Lebanon, and the exhaustive contacts, endeavors and efforts by our permanent UN delegate, Ghassan Tuwayni, to achieve the maximum possible results in the interest of Lebanon.

Prime Minister al-Huss added: However, we cannot but praise UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim and his assistants for their understanding of the reality of the situation in Lebanon, including southern Lebanon, as well as for their courage in presenting the facts and their persistence in supporting what is right.

As Lebanon gains this international support, its cause becomes increasingly clear and its right more firm. It remains for the United Nations to translate its support for what is right into deeds--by restoring normalcy to southern Lebanon; by compelling Israel to respect the UN resolutions, halt its aggressions against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, and end its occupation of part of Lebanese territory--whether this occupation is direct or camouflaged by its agents in the area. In the final analysis, it is Lebanon which has a right; it will not stop demanding this right and it is determined to keep its just cause alive before the world conscience.

LEBANESE FORCES COMMAND DENOUNCES TUWAYNI'S BEHAVIOR AT UN

NC161915 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 16 Jun 79 NC

[16 June statement issued by the Lebanese Forces Command spokesman--read by announcer]

[Text] Ghassan Tuwayni continues to use his official capacity as Lebanon's permanent representative at the United Nations to cover up for the Palestinian transgressions in Lebanon, particularly in southern Lebanon.

After praising and defending the "positive" Palestinian stands, Ghassan Tuwayni has taken a new step that further reveals his partiality. Tuwayni has used embassy funds to purchase a film entitled "All of Us for the Homeland," which depicts the situation in the south from a purely Palestinian standpoint. He showed the film at the United Nations before the president and members of the Security Council and a number of diplomats. The film is part of a series the Palestinian groups plan to produce with a view to misleading world public opinion about the nature of the Palestinians' actions and aggression against the peaceful Lebanese people.

Tuwayni's persistence in disregarding his duty as Lebanese ambassador and also of his capacity as permament representative of the State of Lebanon at the United Nations makes it incumbent upon the Foreign Ministry to put a complete halt to such an irregular behavior, bearing in mind that the tenure of his representation hinges on his loyalty to his country. It also makes it incumbent upon the Lebanese public to act quickly and extensively to denounce the actions and stands that jeopardize their cause.

VOL ON MEASURES TO EASE PHALANGIST-LIBERAL TENSION

NC160652 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 16 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpts] There was uneasy calm in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah-Furn ash-Shubbak this morning. Caution prevails in the area, which awaits the implementation of measures agreed upon by the political and party leaders.

Firing continued in the area last night. There are no fresh reports about casualties. Some reports say that 3 people were killed and over 15 people were wounded, in addition to heavy material losses.

Party measures are expected to be implemented today in 'Ayn ar-Rummanha and Furn ash-Shubbak. These measures were agreeed upon last night during an expanded interparty meeting attended by former President Camille Sham'un, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, Dany Sham'un and a number of commanders. The conferees adopted the following decisions:

1. Immediate and permanent cease-fire.
2. Assessment of the centers of the two parties and closure of the unnecessary centers in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Furn ash-Shubbak.
3. The presence of some party officials who have been in the area for a long time is to be reconsidered.
4. Deployment of a joint deterrent force from the Phalangists and the Liberals in the area. The force will have absolute power to stop all violations.

It has been learned that these recommendations will be implemented as of this morning.

Mixed Force Formed

NC162041 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 16 Jun 79 NC

[Text] A mixed Lebanese force has been formed of Phalangists and Liberals preparatory to acting as a force to separate those fighting in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah area. This mixed force began spreading in the hot axes about 15 minutes ago.

ISRAELI SOLDIERS TAKE POSITIONS IN SOUTHERN COASTAL STRIP

NC161142 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1135 GMT 16 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Reports from the south a short while ago indicated that between 400 and 600 Israeli soldiers have taken up positions in the hills near Al-Bayyadah on the coastal road between Al-Hamra and An-Naqurah, where it has been the custom of the forces of the coastal strip to take up positions and set up barriers.

UNIFIL OFFICER REPORTEDLY CONFIRMS ISRAELI INFILTRATION

NC170617 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 16 Jun 79 NC

[Text] A UNIFIL officer in the city of Tyre has confirmed that Israeli soldiers infiltrated Lebanese territory during the day. He said that the Israelis have remained in the area, which is under the control of the militiamen in the western sector of southern Lebanon. The UNIFIL officer believes that this action falls within the framework of the usual operations of coordination between the Israeli forces and the militiamen.

Newspaper correspondents reported that Israeli gunboats were seen last night close to Ar-Rashidiyah off the shores of Tyre. An Israeli force consisting of about 600 soldiers entered the Lebanese territory yesterday.

AL-KHATIB ACCUSES AUTHORITIES OF SUPPORTING HADDAD

LD171314 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 17 June--The commander of the Arab Army of Lebanon, Lt Col Ahmad al-Khatib, in a statement published here today accuses the Lebanese authorities of supporting the rightist militia of Maj Haddad in southern Lebanon. In an interview with Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, Lieutenant Colonel al-Khatib accuses these authorities of working to place Lebanon under Maronite domination.

"Haddad's proclamation of a statelet," he said, "was not a personal initiative as much as a step agreed upon with the Lebanese authorities."

Lt Col Ahmad al-Khatib asserted that the Lebanese authorities have never severed relations with Haddad and are stillpaying him and his soldiers their salaries in full. Al-Khatib presented two documents in the form of two receipts for secret expenses amounting to 6,425,000 Lebanese pounds, one signed by Commander of the Army Gen Victor Juri and the second by Director of Intelligence Major 'Abduh, which Al-Khatib said represented the salaries of Haddad and his men for 1 year.

AL-HUSS SAYS ARMY TO MOVE INTO BEIRUT AREAS

NC170837 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 17 Jun 79 NC

[Text] In a statement this morning, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss defined the nature of the mission of the army unit which will move to 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Furn ash-Shubbak. He said that the success of this experiment will lead to the opening of international highways in the area, especially the Al-Hazimiyah-Chevrolet-Furn-ash-Shubbak-Museum road.

The Prime Minister was answering two questions put to him by the national news agency correspondent. The first question dealt with the nature of the duties of the army unit which will go to 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Furn as-Shaubbak, and the second question dealt with the expected results of this step.

Answering the first question, Prime Minister al-Huss said that a Lebanese Army force will move to take up positions in the areas where very painful incidents have occurred in the past few days, claiming innocent lives and disturbing peaceful citizens. The force, he said, will be stationed in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Furn ash-Shubbak. He added that the task of this force will naturally include full and effective deployment in these two areas, to put a final end to the acts of violence and crime, insure full security and prevent any armed manifestation or armed activity of any kind in the two areas. He added: With the entry of the army into the two areas, the task of maintaining security will revert completely to the regular forces: the army and the internal security forces.

Asked if the army's sentry will lead to the reopening of international highways and facilitate the work and movement of citizens, he said: It is obvious that the success of the operation will result in the reopening of the international highways closed for security reasons.

DETERRENT FORCES ISSUE STATEMENT ON ARMY DEPLOYMENT

NC172044 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Jun 79 NC

[17 June statement issued by Arab Deterrent Forces Command]

[Text] On the basis of President Ilyas Sarkis' directive to the Army Command to enter the areas of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Furn ash-Shubbak, a coordination meeting was held today between the army and the Arab Deterrent Forces commands. During the meeting, a review was made of the situation in the area and the size of the forces necessary for the task. A study was also made of all the coordination measures so that the step to be taken would be comprehensive and decisive with regard to security, order and reassuring citizens.

His excellency the president's directives to the Army command in this respect were that the army's task should include the elimination of armed manifestations wherever they exist, prevention of any form of armed appearances, the arrest of wanted persons and criminals, the removal of barriers and barricades and the opening of the roads. Priority should be given to the following main axes:

1. At-Tayyunah traffic circle, Mar Mikha'il Church, Galerie Sim'an.
2. Galerie Sim'an, Chevrolet, Jisr al-Basha.
3. As-Sayyad traffic circles, Chevrolet, Furn ash-Shubbak and the Museum. The area of Al-'Adliyah and the Museum area should be made absolutely safe preparatory to resuming activities at the Palace of Justice in the next few days.

The Army Command has undertaken to implement this task during the next 12 hours.

ARMY DEPLOYMENT IN EAST BERIRUT COMPLETED 18 JUNE

NC180833 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 18 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The stages of the army forces deployment operation in the area of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Furn ash-Shubbak were successfully completed this morning. Tranquil normal life began returning to the area. Traffic on the main and secondary roads has resumed now that the barriers along these roads have been removed.

Citizens came out of their homes disbelieving what was happening after the nightmare of the recent regrettable incidents. They welcomed the army's entry and expressed their joy at the atmosphere of security, stability and quiet, which they have long missed.

GOVERNMENT REQUESTS RENEWAL OF ADF MANDATE

NC180900 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 18 Jun 79 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis held a meeting with Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss at 0830 today. They made a full appraisal of the security conditions in the light of the army deployment operation in the southern suburb. The meeting lasted until 0930, after which Prime Minister al-Huss made the following statement:

At the meeting with His Excellency President Sarkis, we discussed the following three main topics:

1. The step taken this morning in deploying the Lebanese Army to positions in the areas of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Furn ash-Shubbak.

2. The conditions of the Lebanese expatriates in Ghana following the recent developments there. A review was made of the current contacts to be assured about the conditions of the Lebanese there.

3. The question of the south, particularly the steps which must be taken to insure the implementation of the Security Council resolution following the recent issuance of Resolution 450.

Asked about the truth of the reports that the Lebanese Government has officially applied to the Arab League to renew the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] for 6 more months at the special meeting to be held in Tunis on 27 June, Prime Minister al-Huss said: This is true. We requested that the question of renewing the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces for 6 more months be included in the agenda of the Arab League meeting slated to be held in Tunis on 27 June.

SALT II, REDUCTION IN ARMS SPENDING WELCOMED

JN160626 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 16 Jun 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] In the column "Spotlights," ATH-THAWRAH comments on the Vienna meeting between President Brezhnev and President Carter. The paper says: Next Monday has been fixed as the date for the signing of SALT II by Soviet President Brezhnev and U.S. President Carter. This means that the final touches to the text of the agreement have been completed. Although SALT II means only the limitation of strategic offensive weapons and not nuclear disarmament, it is a step toward disarmament and at the same time diminishes the possibility of a nuclear confrontation between East and West.

ATH-THAWRAH continues: The signing of SALT II brings new hope that the costly expenditures on the arms race will be reduced and that a portion of these expenditures will be allocated to the assistance of poor countries.

SYRIAN, DPRK PARTY TALKS BEGIN IN DAMASCUS

JN170631 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 17 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--The talks between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation under Comrade Dr Fawwaz Sayyagh, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and chairman of the Foreign Relations Bureau of the National Command, and a delegation of the Korean Workers Party under Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Committee of the Korean Workers Party, which is visiting the Syrian Arab Republic in response to an invitation by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command, began this evening at the party's National Command building.

The two sides reviewed the good relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Korean Workers Party and ways to develop them in the interest of the two friendly peoples and countries. The two sides also discussed the political situation in the area. There was identity of views on the issues discussed.

Comrade Kim Hwan expressed the full support of the Korean Workers Party and the DPRK Government under the leadership of President Kim Il-song for the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic under struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad regarding the Middle East dispute with the aim of eliminating the Israeli occupation of all occupied Arab areas and regaining all the Arab rights, particularly the rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to return home, to self-determination and to establish their independent state in their lands.

Comrade Kim Hwan affirmed that the concessions currently being given in Israel's interest will lead to negative results as far as the just cause of the Arab people is concerned.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN GREETS KING OF SPAIN AT BANQUET

LD151648 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Address given by King Hassan II of Morocco at a banquet in honor of King Juan Carlos of Spain in Rabat on 14 June--recorded]

[Excerpts] Your Majesty: There is no doubt that you, as representative of the will of your people and government, have come here to forge a new substance and quality in Spain's relationship with its sister country of Morocco. We have no doubt that this step you are taking will be crowned with success, God willing, in the interests not only of our present generation but also of future generations and the civilized communities inhabiting the shores of the Mediterranean.

Your Majesty, Morocco and Spain, as I have always said, are destined to coexist because the sea which divides us can also be (?harnessed in our favor) as a bridge [words indistinct]. Thus Spain and Morocco can once again build a new ediface to civilization based on spiritual values (?formed) in Africa and radiated into Europe.

I am confident that when two men meet--men who have faith in their responsibility and are fully aware of their mission [words indistinct] and pledge to maintain brotherhood and friendship--that this will always be in the interests of their countries and peoples. Your visit touay to Morocco represents a joining of hands--a white hand stretched to join a green hand[referring symbolically to Spain and Morocco] in coexistence and cooperation whatever circumstances and complications may be. Problems and difficulties face all states in their march. We must, first of all, overcome problems by every means. As to the difficulties, they are the inevitable companions of anyone who wishes to maintain a certain standard in the world based on kindness and respect for those who are aware of their value and appreciate their responsibilities.

Opening of Talks

LD151438 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Political talks began this morning at Bahia Palace in Fés between King Hassan II and King Juan Carlos of Spain. Later the two kings presided over a full meeting of their delegations. The Moroccan side included Prince Sidi Mohamed, Prime Minister and Minister of Justice Maata Bouabid, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta, Commerce and Industry Minister Azzedine Jasbous, the king's advisers Ahmed Reda Guedira and Ahmed Bensouda, and the Moroccan ambassador to Spain. The Spanish side included Foreign Minister Marcelino Orbja, Minister of Transport and Communications Sanchez-Teran, Industry and Energy Minister Carlos Bustelo, and the Spanish ambassador to Morocco.

Communique on Visit

LD162328 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text of Moroccan-Spanish joint communique on the visit of Spanish King Juan Carlos I to Morocco issued 16 June]

[Text] At the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, His Majesty King Juan Carlos I of Spain, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Sofia, paid a state visit to the Moroccan Kingdon 14-16 June.

During their stay, the king and queen of Spain were accorded a warm welcome which reflected the deep historic ties which bind Spain and Morocco and the feelings of friendship which the two monarchs and the peoples of the two countries hold for each other.

During ;their state visit, the king and queen of Spain were accompanied by a delegation including Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, Commerce and Energy Minister [as heard] Carlos Bustelo, Transport and Communications Minister Salvador Sanchez-Teran, Spanish Ambassador to Morocco Alfonso de la Serna y Gutierres Repide, Deputy Minister of State for Fisheries and Maritime Trade Miguel Aldasoro, and head of the Asian and African desk of the Spanish Foreign Ministry Lopez Aguirrebengoa.

The Moroccan side included Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'Hamed Boucetta, Minister of Commerce and Industry Azzeddine Jaessous, Moroccan Ambassador to Madrid Maati Jorio, director of the American and European desk at the Ministry of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (Umar Balkura).

During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, frankness and mutual trust, the two sides expressed their determination to maintain an open, constructive dialogue on all matters of mutual interest in the bilateral regional and international fields.

The two sides reaffirmed their conviction of the need to bolster the cordial relations existing between the two countries in all fields in order to strengthen Spanish-Moroccan cooperation and the development of this cooperation for the good of both peoples.

The two sides also reiterated their strong determination to develop cultural, technical and economic relations to enable the Moroccan and Spanish peoples to better understand each other, which is an essential basis for their longstanding friendship, and to widen the scope of their cooperation in all fields of common interest and to raise their relations to the level dictated by their history and geographical location.

Stemming from their realization of the importance of their future relations and the relations between Europe and Africa, the two sides have decided to carry out a joint study of the effectiveness and importance of establishing a permanent contact vis-a-vis the Gibraltar Straits. They have decided to exchange scientific and technological data which will enable them to establish a joint study company.

The two sides paid special attention to the question of discussing cooperation in the field of cultural relations. They noted that this cooperation has failed to rise to the level of cultural ties which have made a major contribution to rapprochement and understanding between the Spanish and Moroccan peoples. Therefore, the two sides decided to review the 1975 cultural agreement which no longer meets their needs in order to bring it in line with current conditions. They also decided to hold talks to conclude a new agreement by November 1979.

In response to the request of the Moroccan Government, the Spanish side expressed its determination to place teachers of Spanish in Morocco.

The two sides also agreed to deepen and strengthen their cooperation in the information field.

In order to accelerate technological cooperation between the two countries, the two sides will soon sign an agreement on technological and scientific cooperation and initiate negotiations by the end of this year to develop a protocol for the implementation of this agreement.

The Moroccan side expressed the desire to take effective measures to insure cooperation in the fields of agriculture, conventional industries, youth activities, sports and tourism.

The two sides discussed tourism between the two countries and agreed to strengthen communications between them across the Gibraltar Straits and to construct joint tourism roads and to provide all possible technological help for the exploitation of the state-owned hotel network in Morocco.

The two sides studied the possibilities for cooperation in agriculture, particularly in forestry, irrigation technology and soil improvement as well as in matters of veterinary science, sugarcane farming and the improvement of vocational cadres among the peasantry. Discussions were also held on matters involving vocational cadres and youth.

The two main sides decided to strengthen their cooperation in the economic, financial and technological fields, particularly through Spanish investments in Moroccan projects. They agreed to increase contacts between the officials responsible for the public and private sectors in this field. They also stressed the importance of the development of Spanish-Moroccan cooperation in the field of small and medium-size enterprises.

The two sides expressed their determination to hold talks on industrial cooperation for the benefit of both countries, with particular attention to the transfer of technology and technological and industrial assistance and the development of projects and the establishment of institutions of mixed capital in the industrial sector.

The two sides noted the constant development of trade and agreed to further promote this trade in order to attain an ideal balance serving the good of both countries.

The two sides agreed to begin talks as soon as possible to conclude an agreement on relations between the public treasuries in Spain and Morocco, particularly in regard to pensions.

As a result of Morocco's desire to draw up an agreement on the road transportation of goods, to which Morocco attaches great importance, the two sides agreed to hold the necessary contacts to overcome all obstacles to the strengthening of the transportation of goods between the two countries by land and sea.

The Moroccan side reiterated its concern over the work conditions and residences of Moroccan citizens in Spain and asserted the need to discuss these conditions as soon as possible with the aim of finding a satisfactory solution to these problems. The Spanish side expressed readiness to discuss these problems in a positive manner with the aim of gradually finding adequate solutions.

The two sides congratulated themselves on the conclusion of negotiations regarding the social security agreement which will provide the citizens of both countries with a framework defining their rights. The two sides expressed their readiness to insure the success of this agreement.

The two sides discussed bilateral fishing cooperation. They will exert efforts to insure that relations between the two countries in this field are satisfactory to both sides. In this connection, the two sides agreed to meet as soon as possible to reach a provisional solution.

The Moroccan side expressed its determination to accelerate the adoption of domestic measures to implement the agreement on maritime fishing.

The two sides discussed the conditions in the Arab Maghreb area. They expressed their determination to work for the ending of tension and for contributing to the establishment of peace in the area in accordance with UN principles.

The Spanish side reiterated its position on the question of the Western Sahara, asserting that its international responsibility in this area ended in February 1976.

The two sides expressed the priority they attach as two countries bordering on the Mediterranean to the question of strengthening peace in the area and the establishment and development of the best possible relations of neighborliness and cooperation among the countries of the region. In this spirit, they expressed their determination to take joint actions to end tension and to seek just solutions to the conflicts in the Mediterranean region in order to establish peace, security and cooperation among the region's countries.

In this regard, the two sides touched on the question of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation scheduled to meet in Madrid in 1980. They discussed the conditions under which the Arab countries touching on the Mediterranean could participate in this international conference, stressing the need for the inclusion of the entire Mediterranean region in the policy of detente in Europe.

The Moroccan side expressed its satisfaction with the initiatives taken by Spain in this matter.

The two sides discussed the situation in the Middle East and expressed their concern over the grave dangers inherent in this situation with regard to peace and stability in the world. They also reiterated their conviction that peace in this region demands a comprehensive, just and durable peace based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the city of Jerusalem, and the recognition of the established national rights of the Palestinians in accordance with the UN resolutions in this regard.

On the current situation in southern Africa, the two sides reiterated their denunciation of the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination in all its forms. They also reiterated their support for the peoples of southern Africa and their unconditional right to self-determination, freedom and independence.

In this regard, they expressed their support for the Namibian people's right to self-determination and independence within the framework of their complete territorial integrity.

The two sides also believe that it is necessary that the people of Zimbabwe should attain their full independence as soon as possible on the basis of a majority government with the agreement of all the parties concerned.

The two sides expressed their determination to contribute to the establishment of a new international economic system based on the principles of equality in matters of sovereignty, solidarity and (?relations) and thereby put an end to the state of unjust balance between the developing countries and the developed countries, and make it possible to use the forces of production and the scientific and technological gains in a better and more just manner.

Finally, the two sides expressed their determination to hold periodic consultations and contacts at the appropriate levels on the development of their bilateral relations and international issues of common interest.

A high-level Moroccan ministerial delegation will leave shortly for Spain to discuss with the Spanish officials the ways and means for bolstering relations between them within a comprehensive and well-balanced framework.

FOREIGN MINISTER BOUCETTA RETURNS FROM EUROPE

LD151338 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Fes, June 15, MAP--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign and cooperation minister returned here Thursday from Brussels, after a tour in several European countries.

Boucetta visited successively Bonn, The Hague, Luxembourg and Brussels, where he held talks with officials from these countries, on means to further strengthen bilateral relations, and cooperation in all fields.

Boucetta also presided over the Moroccan delegation at the works of the Moroccan-European Economic Community's [EEC] Cooperation Council.

GABONESE PRESIDENT BONGO ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD171602 Rabat MAP in English 1241 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Meknes, June 16, (MAP)--El-Hadj Omar Bongo, Gabonese president, arrived here Friday for a private visit to Morocco.

The Gabonese president was accompanied by an important delegation. Bongo left for Ifrane (a mountain resort outside Fes).

FORCES 'WIPE OUT' ALGERIAN MERCENARY UNIT

LD151430 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Early on 13 June the Royal Armed Forces intercepted a unit of Algerian mercenaries which tried to shell the port of Tan-Tan in southern Morocco from a distance of 20 km. The shelling did not cause any losses in men or equipment. The royal land and air forces intervened at once, fully wiping out the enemy unit. The body of one of the leaders of the mercenaries (Sa'id Ben Sa'id), was found among other bodies.

AMBASSADOR TO UN ON EXTENSION OF UNIFIL MANDATE

TA151247 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Now to the Security Council decision extending the UNIFIL mandate in Lebanon by 6 months. The resolution also condemned Israeli actions in southern Lebanon. Following the vote, Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, Yehuda Blum, told our reporter Connie Lon that Israel regretted U.S. support for the resolution, but, he said, the United States apparently saw the extension of the mandate as a paramount consideration. On Egypt's vote, Blum said Israel regretted that the improvement in relations following the peace treaty was not evident in the Egyptian ambassador's speech. On Israel's position, Ambassador Blum had this to say:

[Blum--begin recording] We objected to the blatantly biased attitude adopted by the council in this resolution. The council deplored the loss of lives in Lebanon and, at the same time, completely ignored the loss of innocent lives in Israel, including those of women and children who were the victims of the PLO terror. Moreover, the misleading impression is created in the council's resolution as if Israel were the obstacle to the restoration of the Lebanese sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence, and we made it clear in the council in a statement after the vote that Lebanese sovereignty has been subverted and undermined over the years by the terrorist PLO and by the Syrian Army of occupation. There was another objectionable passage in the resolution adopted by the council, in which the Security Council reaffirmed the validity of the armistice agreement and called upon the parties to take the necessary steps to reactivate the inter-Lebanon mixed armistice commission. Now, as is well known, the armistice agreement was abrogated by the Lebanese in 1967, both by declarations and actions taken by them during and after the Six-Day War and, more specifically, though the treaties that they concluded between--agreements concluded between the PLO and the Lebanese Government which are in total violation of the undertakings and the basic obligations of Lebanon under that armistice agreement. It has been Israel's consistent position ever since 1967 that the armistice agreement had come to an end because of the material breach committed by the neighboring Arab countries when they waged war against Israel in June of that year and this reaffirmation, as it were, by the council of the armistic agreement is something that we find completely illogical and untenable, and we informed the council that we unreservedly reject this warped and fictitious concept. [end recording]

ARMS, AMMUNITION SEIZED IN UN VEHICLE, TWO ARRESTED

TA161629 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 16 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The vigilance of a traffic policeman led to the seizure of a large amount of sabotage materials, arms and ammunition in a UN officer's car making its way to Jerusalem. Further details are brought by our correspondent Shmu'el Tal:

The UN officer, Alfred (Gom), a colonel, serves in the UN force in southern Lebanon. Yesterday he was on his way to Jerusalem with another UN soldier. At Sha'ar Hagay the two collided with an Israeli vehicle and a woman was injured in the accident. The two vehicles were taken to the Bet Shemesh police station for checks and in the course of the checks a policeman discovered two suitcases in the UN soldiers' vehicle. When the policeman took the two suitcases out of the car he was surprised by the aggressive behavior of the UN officer and therefore decided to open the suitcases.

He found 30 bricks of explosive weighing 15 kilograms, 70 sabotage fingers [as heard, presumably sticks of explosive] 60 detonators, 3 submachine guns and a great deal of ammunition. In his investigation the UN officer admitted he had received the suitcases from a PLO member in Lebanon and intended to hand them over to a liaison man in Jerusalem. The second UN soldiers in the car denies any connection with the affair. The two will be brought before a justice tomorrow to have their detention extended. The traffic policeman whose vigilance discovered the sabotage materials and seized the arms was commended by the commander of the Jerusalem district police. The police bomb disposal experts, according to the police spokesman, estimate that the large amount of sabotage materials was sufficient to cause great damage in terrorist acts in the capital.

CABINET DISCUSSES UN OFFICER'S ACTIVITY, YADIN TRIP

TA171426 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 17 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The Cabinet has decided to protest to the UN secretary general about the actions of the UN officer from Nigeria who tried to bring explosive materials into Israel for the terrorists. An announcement issued in Jerusalem after the Cabinet session says that the criminal actions of the UN officer could have caused the murder of masses of Israeli citizens. The Cabinet will not place collective responsibility on the UN troops, but because of the repeated attempts to smuggle explosive materials, scrupulous checks will be made of all UN vehicles coming from Lebanon.

The Cabinet also heard a report by Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin about his visit to Egypt. He said that he formed the very strong impression that President as-Sadat would continue with the normalization process. In his talks with President as-Sadat it was agreed that both sides would refrain from declarations and mutual blows.

Further Details

TA171639 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 17 Jun 79 TA

[From the IDF Evening Newsreel]

[Text] We have just heard that Israel will protest to the UN secretary general about the actions of the UN officer who was captured in Jerusalem today. The ministers heard a report from the deputy prime minister, Yiga'el Yadin,about his talks in Egypt and also a report from minister Burg, who is the chairman of the Israeli team to the autonomy talks, about the talks he had in Alexandria. Here is our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi.

['Abadi--live or recorded] The chairman of the Israeli team to the autonomy talks, Dr Yosef Burg, reported to the ministers on the progress of the talks which so far have dealt with procedural matters. The main dispute at the moment in the talks is the status of the United States. The Egyptians are demanding that the United States should be a full partner in the talks, while Israel is sticking to the Camp David formulation: full participant.

Today Ambassador Samuel Lewis gave the prime minister the U.S. position on this problem and, in Dr Burg's evaluation, the U.S. position is close to that of Israel apart from minor differences. Israel needs further clarifications regarding the U.S. position and these will be received within the next few days. It has been learned that some of the ministers thought that the U.S. reply was sufficient and there is no need for clarifications.

Because of this, the Cabinet authorized the Israeli autonomy team to crystallize the Israeli position and formulate the reply to the United States.

The meeting of the team, which was held after the Cabinet session, was typified by differences between Ministers Dayan and Weizman and the other ministers concerning this question. The U.S. reply makes the U.S. participation more flexible in two situations: If the sides do indeed come to an agreement between them, then the United States will remain as a participant; but if there is no agreement, the United States wants to reserve the right to enter the talks as a full partner. This is because its status in the talks was determined at the request of both sides. That is, the U.S. reply contains a broadening of the role given to the United States in the Camp David agreements, but most of the ministers think that this appears to be more flexible in contrast to the U.S. position as it was presented in the Alexandria talks.

Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman reported to the Cabinet about the actions taken following the capture of the senior UN officer from Senegal, who tried to smuggle in arms and explosives for the terrorists.. The good fence will be open to the passage of UN troops and officers, but the crossing will be made after a most scrupulous check. Israel will protest to the UN secretary general about the Senegalese officer's action and will warn against close contacts between UN personnel and terrorists in southern Lebanon. The passage of UN troops will be closed at first, but the defense minister explained that it is impossible to cut off relations with the United Nations altogether. Accordingly, it was decided to open the gates, but also to increase control.

Before the Cabinet session, Prof Yiga'el Yadin met with the prime minister and reported on the messages President as-Sadat had sent him. The reference is to three issues on which the Egyptian president is appealing to the prime minister. First, he emphasized that both personalities have it in their power to solve all the problems involved in the autonomy talks in meetings between them. As-Sadat is convinced that Begin is as firm as he is in the desire to conclude the talks for the best. The second issue in the messages is that both sides need to avoid declarations harmful to the process of the talks, which foul the atmosphere. As-Sadat also asks Begin that Israel refrain from acts making things difficult for Egypt in the negotiations, such as the settlements. Prof Yiga'el Yadin reported on these messages to the ministers and also about his meetings with President as-Sadat, Ministers Butrus Ghali, Kamal Hasan 'Ali and the Egyptian minister of culture. In Yadin's view, As-Sadat has broad support from the Egyptian nation and he is firm in his desire to conclude the peace act. He proposed that the goverrment should encourage sending scientific delegations from Israel to Egypt to advance normalization of relations between the two countries. Yadin explained that it is difficult for the Egyptians to send similar delegations to Israel because the Egyptian academicians fear they may lose their status in the Arab world, which is at the moment the main sphere for academic activity.

The Cabinet did not discuss the new deployment in the Negev. It will meet for this purpose this coming Wednesday. On this issue the Cabinet is also likely to make several decisions concerning technical matters such as communications cables and water drillings, which involve a large financial outlay.

Prof Yiga'el Yadin proposed that the Cabinet discuss the establishment of Qarne Shomron B, but when he was told that the decision on the issue had already been made a few months ago, he asked that the matter be checked before submitting an appeal. That's all from the Cabinet session.

WEIZMAN ASKS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM COMMITTEE OF SIX

TA171956 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 17 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman today announced that he will no longer attend the meetings of the committee of six, which is Israel's delegation to the autonomy negotiations. Our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram reports from the studio on Weizman's move.

[Ram] As soon as the committee of six opened its session, with the participation of the prime minister, the defense minister asked not to take part in the meeting. Can I leave, he asked the prime minister. You are free to do whatever you wish. 'Ezer Weizman left. The session was held without him. Let us recall that even before the opening session of the negotiations in Beersheba, Ministers Dayan and Weizman asked not to be members of the committee. The government decided that they had to participate and they accepted the verdict. After the negotiating sessions in Alexandria, where Weizman refrained from taking an active part, the defense minister came to the conclusion that the body running the negotiations was too large. The autonomy negotiations, the defense minister thinks, must be run by a small body. For example, the negotiations over peace with Egypt in Blair House were run by Weizman and Dayan. The defense minister sees no justification for the fact that the body running the autonomy negotiations should be composed according to a Coalition key, but he will not refrain from expressing his opinions on the team's decisions when they are put before the government. The Ministry of Defense will give all the services required and any help asked for. Should we see this as the end? It is difficult to reply to that question, since in reaction to the defense minister's decision, the prime minister said that the government would decide about the participation or nonparticipation of a minister in a ministerial committee.

JOINT OIL COMMITTEE MEETS IN AT-TUR 17 JUN

TA170915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 17 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Representatives of Egypt and Israel on the joint oil committee are meeting in At-Tur at the moment. Our correspondent reports it will probably be determined at this meeting whether Egypt will participate in investments necessary for the development of the 'Alma oilfield. Accordingly, Israel will decide whether to continue drilling for oil or to suspend it.

Another subject for discussion is the future of Israel's oil-producing equipment, which is worth about 30 million dollars.

Deadlock in Talks

TA180616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 18 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The oil talks between Israel and Egypt are deadlocked and, therefore, it is doubtful if Israel will continue to develop the 'Alma fields. Representatives from Egypt did not respond to Israel's proposal to participate in the financing of investments to develop the field and buy the drilling equipment.

At the same time, it has been decided that the talks will be resumed in Abu-Rudays in 2 weeks time, and these might be held at ministerial level.

ARABS TO RECOVER REQUISITIONED ELON MORE FARMLAND

TA180819 Jerusalem POST in English 18 Jun 79 p 2 TA

[By Joshu'a Brilliant, Jerusalem POST reporter]

[Text] Cultivated areas on the hill requisitioned for Jewish settlement near Nabulus will be returned to its Arab owners, the coordinator of settlement in Judaea and Samaria, Uri Bar-On, told the Jerusalem POST last night.

He said that the requisition order strongly excludes cultivated areas, and that surveyors will go to Elon More today to demarcate the area. The initial military government order had requisitioned some 800 dunams, but Bar-On estimated that after the demarcation only 600 dunams will be seized.

Curiously, the demarcation is to follow extensive work by bulldozers last week. A dirt road they prepared passed near small scattered cultivated plots. The bulldozers also knocked down three or four almond trees near a stone fence enclosing an Arab-owned olive and mulberry grove; but Bar-On said these were wild trees that did not bear fruit.

The bulldozer drivers said they had instructions not to enter cultivated areas, but they appeared to ignore saplings. "I pulled one of them out," a driver said. "The Arabs planted them a month ago. If they had planted them two or three months ago, they would have struck root so deeply that I wouldn't have been able to pull it out," he said.

The bulldozers also cleared ground for prefabricated structures. Some 15 structures had been delivered to the site by yesterday, to enable the first families to move in quickly, possibly this week.

The prefabs and other structures had been earmarked for 'Ofra, Shilo, Qedumim and other Gush Emunim settlements. But they were sent to Elon More to establish facts there before the High Court on Wednesday considers the Arab landowners plea against the military government requisition order, Gush leader Hanan Porat told the POST.

Elsewhere in Samaria, land-clearing work for a new settlement near Qarney Shomron was postponed yesterday. The work is slated for a hill dotted with pine trees west of the present settlement. World Zionist Organization officials said the work was postponed for "technical reasons" but declined to detail. Spokesman Ze'ev Ben-Yosef denied that the work was postponed because the equipment for it was being used at Elon More.

DETAILS OF SHARON MEETING WITH YAMIT SETTLERS REPORTED

TA161918 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1830 GMT 16 Jun 79 TA

[Excerpts] Sadot, 16 June--If a far-reaching change does not occur in the position of the agriculture minister and the government on the entire subject of compensation for the Yamit District settlers, there is no chance that the talks will reach any positive conclusions. This is the assessment the ITIM correspondent heard from several members of the Yamit District settlers committee following the second meeting they had with the agriculture minister on Friday.

At the beginning of the meeting the minister announced that according to his promise he brought the settlement map to open before the Yamit District settlement. In the course of the talk that was held without the presence of the communications media the minister offered them the regions of the 'Arava, the Golan, the Besor (Pithat Shalom), the Galilee, the south of the Gaza District and Judaea and Samaria. This caused much disappointment among the settlement representatives.

After the meeting with the committee the minister received several representatives of the settlements for a separate talk and another meeting was set for next week.

The district settlements are disappointed and claim that the minister did not keep his promises made last week by not raising in the Cabinet the issue of leaving the settlements where they are. Similarly he did not bring them a positive answer to their requests regarding their new settlement site.

The ITIM correspondent in the district, David Apple, has learned that the Yamit District settlers will soon renew their protest activity if the [Jewish Agency] Settlement Department renews work in the Besor District which is called Pithat Shalom without having first reached a final arrangement in everything pertaining to their evacuation and resettlement.

NABULUS MAYOR STAGES MARCH, STRIKE IN VIOLATION OF ORDER

TA171900 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 17 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Today mayors and public figures from Samaria participated in a rally in Nabulus without permission. They demanded the establishment of a Palestinian state and the cessation of the settlements. They also determined that genuine peace should be founded without the confiscation of lands, and condemned the Camp David agreements. The rally was attended by the mayors of Nabulus, 'Anabta, Qualqiliyah, and Salfit and also the heads of rural councils, religious institutions, trades unions, student organizations and women's organizations. At the rally the mayor of Nabulus, praised the supporters of peace, as he put it, from Israel.

Our correspondent was told by the military government that the mayor had violated specific orders and it was he who had incited the commercial strike and the march. Our correspondent says that there was rioting at the march and the soldiers were forced to fire into the air. Several soldiers and demonstrators were slightly injured but not from the firing.

REJECTIONISTS WIN WIDE MAJORITY IN RED CRESCENT ELECTIONS

TA170849 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 17 Jun 79 TA

[Text] An overwhelming majority has been won by the leftists and by the supporters of the PLO and of the rejectionist countries in the elections by the Red Crescent in the Gaza Strip. They won 17 out of the 21 seats on the executive board, and the organization will continue to be headed by physician (Haydar 'Abd al-Shafi). The rest of the seats were won by people associated with the Muslim brotherhood and with Gaza's conservatives.

Our correspondent 'Ezra Yanuv points out that Dr (Haydar 'Abd al-Shafi) won 990 out of some 1,200 votes. He is known to be a prominent supporter of the PLO in the Gaza Strip.

KHOMEYNI DISCUSSES CONSTITUTION, CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

LD162231 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1955 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni delivered on 16 June at the Feyziyeh School in Qom to a gathering of women from Esfahan--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. Whenever I feel a threat for Islam and Muslims, I find it necessary to do my duty and to warn Muslims. Now, I feel a great danger and conspiracy threatening the voting for the constitution, and I feel the need to mention some problems to the Iranian nation in order to consider my duty done. Over the past few days, during discussions of the constitution and the voting for it, issues have been raised which suggest to me that a plot is underway: a plot which will produce danger for Islam, for Muslims and for our country.

Over the past few days--during which there has been talk of the constitution, of studying it and putting it to a referendum after the Majlis and experts have studied it--questions have been raised that make me conscious of a danger. I feel it necessary to make the nation aware of this danger.

In meetings, powerful people strata bring up problems, but now is not the time to raise these problems. They discuss difficulties which should not be discussed today. It seems probable to me that these problems and difficulties are raised unawares by people who either directly or indirectly have come under the influence of plots. We are facing a problem today and all strata of society should now be engaged in solving that problem. This is no time to talk about problems, about shortcomings, about the mistakes of the government, to talk about the chaotic conditions of the country.

The people should be aware. Today is not the time to raise problems--in the Army, in the ministries, in the courts. These issues are probably being raised by the very people who wish to carry out the great plot. Their attempts to discuss the constitution and bring these problems to public notice are either a plot, or is being done out of ignorance.

The issue is so very important that I should first define to whom and to what kind of people I am talking, and then continue with my talk. The people who oppose us have different aims. Some have good intentions, but they are not aware of the depth of the issues. Some well-intentioned people have come under the influence of the propaganda and speeches of hostile people. There are also some people plotting with the utmost ill-will.

This is the plot. They wish to postpone the ratification of the constitution, to spend 1 or 2 years in discussion and consultation, so that the festering roots may get together and destroy the foundations of Islam. Postponement of ratification of the constitution and establishment of the Islamic Republic and the Islamic government will cause the plotters to come together in our borders, inside and outside the country, and by joining together destroy the very foundations of the constitution and the foundations of Islam.

People who mean well should note that the idea of there being a so-called constituent assembly which will approve the constitution has come from ill-wishers and has caught on with people who mean well. Such a process would mean adding 2 or 3 years to our struggles, and fights will be extended and conspiracies will propagate.

They are training mercenaries on the other side of the border, and if we do not finalize this problem quickly, these mercenaries will be located inside Iran, and with their help there might be a disaster awaiting us.

The mercenaries create hatred among you [words indistinct].

The constituent assembly is designed by the plotters so that the people elect representatives--this is true of the draft prepared by the government and the drafts prepared by persons who have not paid attention or have been influenced. The former rulers have advised them to postpone the constitution and delay the establishment of the Islamic government for 1 or 2 years so that the conspiracies may reach new heights and thus eliminate the foundation. According to the plot the draft prepared by the government should be considered by the constituent assembly or [word indistinct] individuals to be elected from among the nation with the approval of the people, and discuss the views put forward by the intellectuals, lawyers and other groups concerning this draft constitution, which should be then studied by the people's representatives--and after they have rejected it, it should still be put to the referendum.

Although it may not be advisable, we put it to the public vote in order to strengthen our approach, but if that constituent assembly--with all its length, depth and breadth--requires 2 or 3 years for the law to reach the enforcement stage, if we submit this draft to the talkative intellectuals, to the mercenaries and those wishing to restore the previous regime or (?its equivalent), if we ask those receiving help from the other side of the borders, if we ask those who pay the workers to refuse to work, those who regard Islam as antiquated and who are afraid of Islam--if we postpone matters in accordance with the wishes of those who acted diabolically [words indistinct] then we are attending to the funeral of Islam, the funeral of our own country.

Today I have warned the nation that the proposition of the constituent assembly in its Western sense and in the sense inspired by the devils will cause delay and decadence. Those who had been defeated at the initial stages of the revolution, those who have forbidden the referendum, those who differ about Islam--after their defeat in the last referendum started thinking of not letting the constitution be ratified so soon, so that, in their imaginations, conspiracies increase and we return to the previous situation once again. Iranian nation, beware of the devils and recognize them. Those who have been neglectful in the past ought to pay attention. Those who have previously boycotted the referendum are once again saying: We will not take part unless the constituent assembly comes about. Beware of persons from Kordestan, the center of the conspiracy, who say: We will not take part. What approach are they pursuing?

What is the view of those who follow the communists?

Our elders must pay attention even to the root of the matter. There are various stages to this movement [words indistinct]. First, when the realization of Islam was underway, the big satan [the shah] called on other satans, telling them that if Islam prevailed, their tasks would not be accomplished. Now the same cry has been raised in order to postpone the constitution. The people ought to pay attention and those who have good will ought to consider and not fall under the influence of corrupt persons.

Our intellectuals must not let themselves be influenced by professionals; our jurists ought not to let themselves be influenced by [word indistinct] jurists; our lawyers in the judiciary ought not to be influenced by the talkative ones; our judges must not let themselves be influenced by those who have spoken too much; our university must not be influenced by persons who go to extremes; our workers and farmers must not be influenced by corrupt persons.

They are devils like those who in the early era of Islam were invited by their chief devil and caused general confusion. They want to do the same again.

Oh nation, beware. This is not the time to obstruct the government, the Army, the bazaar. It is time for all of us to join hands together for the ratification of the constitution and the perfection thereof, so that it may be completed in 1 or 2 months, and not extend over 1 or 2 years while conspiracies reach their heights.

God knows that I beseech the benevolence of the nation, Islam, the holy Koran, the clergy, and the Muslims. Postponing the approval of the constitution and the ratification of it by a great constituent assembly whose [indistinct word] and its designation will take 6 months and the discussion will probably take 1, 2 or 3 years. This presents a danger for Islam and for the Prophet of God. The ratification of the constitution by the constituent assembly as conceived by the West presents danger for Islam. It poses a danger for an Islamic country; it poses a danger for the hidden imam. Those who are disillusioned should return. They should know that there is a conspiracy brewing. They should know that I like them and I do not want them to be suspected of ill-intentions.

Those devils who are conspiring against us should know that our country is awake and will neutralize these conspiracies. May God awaken us from this sleep of negligence. May God bestow power upon Islam and Muslims. May God cut the foreigners' hands from our country. May God sever these rotten roots that are trying to conspire against us.

Peace and God's mercy and blessing be upon you.

Warning to Air Force

LD160952 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] At a vast meeting of Air Force personnel of the Islamic Republic of Iran held yesterday at the Feyziyeh school in Qom, Imam Khomeyni said:

Certain fundamental questions constitute a foundation for other issues--questions on which depend the safeguarding of Islam and the country's independence. The questions now ahead of us are firstly, the question of the constitution, and secondly, the establishment of the constituent assembly. These two questions take precedence over everything else.

There are efforts afoot to prevent us from taking this second step, so much so that the selfsame thing took place during the carrying out of the referendum on the principles of the republic.

The imam said: They schemed and indulged in sabotage. They boycotted the referendum. They obstructed the people from voting in certain circumstances. But they suffered a defeat--a defeat unprecedented in history. These individuals and groups so far have suffered two defeats--both unprecedented in history. One was the defeat incurred during the struggle between the nation and the former regime, and the other was incurred during the referendum, but the nation, armed with the strength of its faith, triumphed in both instances.

During the referendum which took place in Iran--which was unprecedented not only in Iran but elsewhere--victory was yours and infamy was the lot of your opponents.

We now have reached the third phase and acts of opposition have once again begun. The devils and fiends are once again meeting under various pretexts. Now that the constitution is to be placed before the nation so that the people's representatives may study and approve the constitution and correct any shortcomings or problems that may be inherent in it, they are raising the same pretexts, and those who have been defeated want to engage in sabotage in this phase.

The imam graciously said: Brethren, be awake and recognize your enemies.

U.S. Senate Resolution

LD162154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Report on speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni at a 16 June reception in Qom for religious figures and Revolutionary Guards of Khorasan Province--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] You were enlightened by a glow of belief, and because of this belief you were able to break down the shah's great barrier, which was supported by all these superpowers and governments. All of the Islamic governments, with one or two exceptions, supported the shah and the United States repeatedly announced its support for him. The United Kingdom also repeatedly announced that the shah was a good servant. Therefore, when he left they expressed their regret.

It is obvious that when somebody hands over a country to these nations they will express their regret when he is gone. It is not surprising that the U.S. Senate expressed regret when Iran executed some murderers. This expression of regret is for the loss of their servants.

They are justified in expressing their regrets, since they do not value human beings and beliefs, but only profits and oil. They only think of material aspects. They thought it unlikely that unarmed people could overcome a satanic power which possessed arms, combat equipment and the support of great powers.

FOREIGN MINISTER YAZDI INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD160835 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In an interview with PARS, Dr Yazdi, our country's minister of foreign affairs, expounded the guidelines of Iran's foreign policy. He stated: the foreign policy of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is based on preserving the country's independence and territorial integrity and establishing friendship with all countries in the world community. Our policy, he stated, is based on relations geared toward the development of the country. As far as the superpowers are concerned we are pursuing an independent foreign policy insofar as we do not participate in conflicts between the superpowers. Should the Americans confront the Russians for any reason whatsoever, or should there be a chasm between the Soviet Union and China, it would not be in the interests of the Iranian Nation to take sides in such conflicts.

We continue to believe that the superpowers, in order to pursue a long-term strategy concerning themselves, have such pacts as NATO and CENTO, which strive to create a defensive line against a probable future attack--while the Soviets, too, reciprocally have something similar in the Warsaw Pact--and in which certain countries are members, just as they were members of Cento during the era of the shah of Iran. Participation in such pacts is not in the interests of our people. Our aim in pursuing a policy of nonalinement reflects the same thing. Dr Yazdi said: Such neutrality is of a positive and active nature. Although we wish to remain neutral in conflicts between the big powers, at the same time we desire to have good relations with all of them. If the Soviets and Americans are in conflict, this has nothing to do with us and we desire, as far as it concerns our national interests and the development of the country, to have relations with both of them.

The second principle of our foreign policy concerns our relations with countries of the Third World. We believe that between the Third World and the developing countries there are great similarities, such as economic and social development; and we can have close and sincere relations with these countries. One of the salient characteristics of these countries is that all are nonalined. These countries have realized that participation in conflicts between the great powers will not help them in any way whatsoever.

The third principle of our foreign policy concerns relations with all Muslim countries. Iran's Islamic revolution is based on Islamic ideology and we will undoubtedly have special relations with all Islamic countries in the world. In accordance with Islam, Muslims are brothers and we can enjoy special fraternal relations throughout the world.

He stated that our foreign policy is undoubtedly advancing towards expanding meaningful and fraternal relations with Islamic countries in the world. In the same context one should add that even though we are Muslims, we cannot remain indifferent towards countries that have been subjected to oppression. As Muslims in such circumstances we should remain active and should stand up to iniquity; it is not important where the people concerned are and who they are. God created everyone free and they should remain free. Man should be free to think and determine his destiny. Therefore, Muslims are duty-bound to defend deprived peoples wherever they may be.

These are some of the principles of our foreign policy which have been expounded.

Referring to the issue of Afghanistan, the minister of foreign affairs recalled that we are not in conflict with that country. We do not interfere in that country's internal affairs and we know that that country is facing problems. The government of Afghanistan has difficulties with its people. We know that the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran has had a clear effect on that country to the extent that the Muslim people of Afghanistan have realized that armed with Islamic solidarity and unity, they can wage war against their enemy. If this is the issue, then one can not claim that Iran is interfering in Afghanistan's affairs. The Afghans are Muslims and we pray for their victory.

Commenting on the troubles in Khorramshahr, Dr Yazdi stated that this issue is perfectly clear and is indicative of the enemy's unease and provocations. He said: In this phase of the revolution we are fully aware of the enemy's tactics and we know that they are different from what they were in the past. In the past they used to attack our revolution with such slogans as "Long Live the shah!" and, after the shah fled and during the time of Bakhtiar, they used to resort to such measures under the cover of the constitution. However, after the victory of the Iranian Islamic revolution the counterrevolutionaries cannot fight under such pretexts. Now, donning the mask of the so-called left, they are emerging from various nooks and corners of the country, and Khorramshahr too, is no exception to other cases.

Regarding relations with the United States, Dr Yazdi recalled that these relations are based on our experiences with that country: We will devote all our efforts toward improving them. He said: It is extremely difficult for us and our people to forget the United States' profound involvement with the shah's regime. Another issue is the existence of agreements concluded between the United States and the former regime. I give as an example military agreements to the tune of $20 billion--and the great bulk of the hardware involved is obsolete and of no use to us. It was the U.S. Defense Department in fact which formerly decided on the purchase of arms, their types and prices.

He said: At any rate, this is now the era of the revolution and the revolution, too, has certain yardsticks. If we desire freedom and independence we should pay the price for that. If this reached the point that the United States tomorrow withheld all its exports, such as wheat to Iran, and were we not able to acquire them from elseshwere, then there still would be no problem.

We have the month of Ramadan during which we fast and, [if necessary] we will fast for 6 months instead of 1.

We prefer to fast and have one meal a day and to eat meat once a week or even once a month rather than sell ourselves and freedom to foreign powers.

YAZDI APPOINTS NEW FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN

LD161156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Yazdi has appointed Ebrahim Mokkala as head of the information and publications department as well as Foreign Ministry spokeman. The Foreign Ministry has announced that in view of the new reorganization of the ministry, the post of director general of information and publication has been abolished. It will be replaced by the department of information, press and publications which will operate under the name of the Information and Publication Bureau.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON ROHANI REMARKS

JN171835 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 17 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The following statement was issued this afternoon by the Foreign Ministry of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

Following the viewpoints expressed by Ayatollah Rohani on the possibility of renewing Iranian territorial claims concerning Bahrain and Iraq, and in view of the statements issued by newspapers attributed to His Eminence Rohani--statements which call for renewing Iran's territorial claims on Bahrain and Iraq--the Foreign Ministry of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran finds it imperative to make it clear that Ayatollah Rohani has no official capacity in the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Therefore, if the statements attributed to his eminence are true, this will be within the framework of the free and personal views which are allowed to everyone in Iran.

Naturally, the Foreign Ministry announces that should the need arise in the future to give the official stand of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on this issue and on any similar issue relating to Iranian foreign policy, such a stand will be explained by the Iranian Government's official spokesman or by the spokesman of this ministry.

KHALKHALI DISCUSSES DEATH SENTENCE IMPOSED ON FORMER SHAH

LD161745 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1617 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Press review on projected assassination of former shah]

[Text] We now read you a report from KEYHAN quoting remarks by Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali on the 16th anniversary of martyrdom of members of the Islamic Fedayeen:

"I have issued a death sentence for the shah and have told the Islamic Fedayeen to punish him wherever he is, so that the Iranian people are avenged. Right now, a number of fedayeen members has gone to the Bahamas and will be going to Mexico to carry out the sentence."

He is also quoted as saying: "I know that both Bakhtiar and Sharif Emani are in Iran. We are planning to capture them and have them join Nasir' and Hoveyda."

Ayatollah Khalkhali also said: "I have also sentenced Farah and her mother to death, for according to Lieutenant General Moqadam's confession, the shah was mentally unbalanced during the premiership of Sharif Emami; subsequently, all orders for the killings were being issued at the time by them."

RELEASE OF TEXT OF DRAFT CONSTITUTION POSTPONED

LD151714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The complete and final text of the draft constitution will be published not later than the end of the next week. [Muslim week ending 21 June 1979] As you know, on the basis of information previously made available, the minister of state for revolution affairs was to make the text of the draft constitution available to the media today. However, following a meeting this afternoon at the office of the prime minister, Dr Sahabi, the minister of state, said that since some of the articles of the draft constitution do not embrace the final views of Imam Khomeyni and its publication will therefore take place toward the end of the next week.

Continuing his remarks, Dr Sahabi added that the text published in KEYHAN last night is actually the draft of the constitution and that this was what we had planned to publish. However, the preface to this draft constitution has not been carried by KEYHAN. Consequently, the text carried by the paper may be used for debate and the expression of views. Therefore, no delay has actually taken place.

Dr Sahabi then said that the period for the expression of views on the draft constitution will be 1 month, as of today. During this time the constitution will be reviewed, an assembly will be held to study the draft constitution and preparations for the elections will be arranged. Commenting on the number of deputies, Dr Sahabi said: The assembly will have 75 members.

Press Comments on Constitution

LD172251 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[From the press review]

[Text] The main subject of Tehran papers these days is the blueprint of the new constitution. The papers are giving their views and criticisms of the 151 (?points) of the constitution.

The morning paper PEYGHAM-E EMRUZ writes: The constitution has cost us thousands of martyrs; this issue should not be neglected as we cannot approve a new constitution every day.

The morning paper BAMDAD writes: According to the new constitution, the president can declare war or announce national amnesty. The president would be the commander in chief of the armed forces and can dismiss the ministers. However, in the case of possible crimes committed by the president, the house of parliament and the supreme court would be entitled to prosecute the president.

Another morning paper, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, has devoted its headlines to the speech delivered by Imam Khomeyni and has quoted the imam as saying: The constitution is now at the disposal of the nation to give their opinions and ideas. The Iranian nation can now chose its own constitution.

Groups Protest Referendum Plan

LD150915 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 11 Jun 79 pp 1, 12 LD

[Excerpts] At a meeting [date and place not specified] convened to establish the "Council To Coordinate the Struggle Against Repression and Censorship" in the presence of a number of newsmen and national and social figures two statements were read: One, expressing support for the Iranian Bar Association and the other against the elimination of a constituent assembly and the announcement of a referendum for the approval of the constitution. The statement was approved by those present.

These two statements were also approved by well-informed and political figures across the country, many of them openly showing their support by signing the declaration. Part of the two statements, giving the names of the signatories, is set out below:

Support for the Bar Association

After referring to the breadth of the attack on freedom and comparing the attack on the Bar Association with the attack on the press, the statement runs:

When the congress of the Bar Association of the judiciary, with its brilliant past record of struggle against dictatorship, becomes the target of fanatic attacks, and given the treatment meted out to personalities who since the coup d'etat of 28 Mordad 1332 [the coup which brought the shah back to Iran in 1953] and to the present day have been active and have striven in the struggles against dictatorship in Iran, one would think they had been agents of the former regime, and all this for the crime of stoutly defending freedom and the right path of struggle.

How could there be no concern for the danger that threatens freedom in our country?

We, the signatories of this statement, express our regret and protest at such acts and such unsavory activities, and we request the provisional revolutionary government to allow such audacity no scope within the confines of social and individual freedom.

[Signed] The Leftist Union, the National Women's Union, the Azerbaijan Society, the Organization for the Defense of Freedom of the Press, the Society of Azerbaijani Poets and Writers, the National Front of Iran, the League of National Solidarity, the Union for Freedom Party, the Women's Organisation of the National Front, the Shopkeepers Guilds Council, the Research Group for Women's Problems, the Independent Society of Tehran Teachers, the Radical Movement.

Protest at the Holding of a Referendum, Instead of the Convening of a Constituent Assembly

In this statement, the approval of the constitution by a consultative board and then by referendum is considered a "clear breach of the government's undertaking regarding the formation of constituent assembly" and is also "contrary to the views expressed by Ayatollah Khomeyni at Behest Zahra [the cemetery visited by Khomeyni on his return to Iran], where he laid emphasis on a constituent assembly."

After citing the reasons for the invalidity of the referendum and the consultative board as a method for the approval of the constitution and noting that "in holding a referendum there is evidence in practice that there is a denial of active participation by the people in the drafting of the constitution, and also some apprehension at taking part," the signatories give below their three demands:

1. We utterly reject the proposal for the creation of a consultative board and the referendum plan as an authority on the constitution.
2. We demand a constituent assembly elected by the people for the drafting of the constitution.
3. We demand that the government, which we regard as responsible, should clearly inform the people of Iran of the reason for the breach of undertaking and failure to fulfill promises, particularly in regard to the constituent assembly.

[Signed] The Leftist Union, the National Women's Union, the Azerbaijan Society, the Society of Azerbaijani Poets and Writers, the National Democratic Front, the National Front, the League for the Liberation Path of the Kordestan Working Class, the National Solidarity League, the Islamic Republican Party of the Muslim People, the Women's Organisation of the National Front, the Tehran Shopkeepers Guilds Council, the Research Group for Women's Problems, the Independent Society of Tehran Teachers, the Radical Movement.

Sadiqi on Constituent Assembly

LD151407 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 12 June 79 publishes on pages 1 and 2 an unattributed report citing various Iranian lawyers and academics opposing the government decision not to submit the new constitution for endorsement by the constituent assembly. Among those cited is Gholam Hoseyn Sadiqi, member of the National Front Central Committee, who reportedly told AYANDEGAN on an unspecified date: "The constitution must be subject to discussion, careful consideration, profound thought, correction and amendment." The title of the report reads "Sadiqi: The Constitution Must Be Drafted by the Constituent Assembly"; this statement does not reappear in the body of the item.

Shari'at-Madari Opposition to Referendum

LD151509 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 13 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[AFP report on 10 June Tehran news conference by Ayatollah Shari'at-madari]

[Text] Following a report in the newspaper JOMHURIYE ISLAMI yesterday that the Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari is in agreement with the convening of a consultative board for the purpose of approving the constitution, a spokesman for the ayatollah announced that the ayatollah's views regarding the necessity for setting up a constituent assembly to approve the constitution have not changed.

Tehran AFP--Ayatollah Mohammad Kazem Shari'at-Madari, the prominent Iranian religious figure, considered No 2 in the Shi'ite hierarchy, announced on Monday evening that if the approval of the future constitution of Iran is to be by referendum, he will not vote. Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, an acknowledged liberal who inspired the Muslim Republican People's Party, nevertheless explained at a press conference that he has no intention of starting a public struggle against the referendum.

He explained that his opposition to the referendum is not out of mistrust of the people but because he believes that, because of its own peculiarities and highly specialized nature, the question of the constitution ought properly to be dealt with by a constituent assembly. It will be noted that, following clear instructions from the Ayatollah Khomeyni, the government has decided to subject the constitution to referendum after a panel of four unelected "experts" has studied it.

On another note, Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari noted that the Muslim Republican People's Party of Iran wants to cancel demonstrations across the country planned by this party and leftist parties for Friday.

The organizers wished to observe Friday as a day for the "defense of basic freedoms" and to demonstrate in favor of the setting up of the constituent assembly whose duty would be to express views on the draft constitution.

Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari explained that under present conditions such demonstrations might be construed as "provocative" and thus stimulate disturbances. He also stressed that in his view it is not proper for ayatollahs to seek high office in the government and added that the duties performed by an ayatollah are far more noble; the acceptance of the presidency of the republic is not a promotion but rather a downgrading. He assured those present that the definition of autonomy for the minority peoples is not the most pressing problem facing the country, but rather that the nation must first of all reorganize its armed forces, secure public order and be concerned to improve economic conditions.

Interior Minister on Constituent Assembly

LD151649 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 14 Jun p 1 LD

[Iranian Interior Minister Ahmad Seyyed-Haj-Javadi interview with AYANDEGAN; no date or place indicated]

[Text] Interior Minister Ahmad Seyyed-Haj-Javadi in an interview with AYANDEGAN concerning the way in which the select team would be established and the constitution approved stressed that "the elections will take place in the middle of the month of Tir (early July)." He said hopefully: "We will try to put more delegates into the assembly of experts."

The minister of the interior stated: There will be four stages in the approval of the constitution: first, the writing of the constitution by a group of jurists. In the next stage, this version will be subject to the people's opinion. All people may give their views on the draft constitution, sending them either to the newspapers, or to a location to be announced. The third stage will be the election of representatives of the people for the compilation of the constitution, taking into account the views that are received. As will be explained, this assembly will not be of an advisory nature, and the representatives will reserve the right to make any corrections or deletions demanded by the people. In the fourth stage, the constitution compiled will be subject to referendum.

Following the announcement of the four stages, the minister of the interior added: I hope that for everyone 500,000 persons we can have one representative.

He stressed: Bearing in mind that representatives of the people will be present, this assembly is a sort of constituent assembly.

The interior minister said he believes the draft constitution would certainly be ready by the middle of next week, and added: "The elections will be held in the middle of the month of Tir."

NATIONAL PARTY TO SPLIT FROM NATIONAL FRONT

LD171745 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Daryush Foruhar, secretary general of the Iranian National Party, announced a today in a press interview: For the Iranian National Party and for all those who believe that the Islamic revolution of Iran is the historical continuation of the Iranian national movement, this is the time for a decisive decision. He added: Effective today, I and the Iranian National Party sever our cooperation with the organization which has the name National Front, but whose political activities and organizational form do not deserve this honorable title. However, as our nation is today the subject of various plots by world-devouring imperialists and the remnants of the domestic reactionaries, and as monopolistic activities and mischief makers are threatening the future of the country from two directions, the creation of a great unity for the sake of strengthening the Islamic revolution of the Iranian, nation which is now passing through its period of reconstruction, is a historic necessity.

TEHRAN REPORTS, COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Further Report on Airspace Violation

LD151035 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Two Iraqi aircraft once again violated Iran's airspace last night. The Iraqi attack took place at a time when the paper ATH-THAWRAH, the official organ of the Iraqi Ba'th Party, and that country's state radio are beating their breasts proclaiming support for the oppressed Iranian people and are leveling baseless accusations against the leadership of the Iranian Islamic revolution and the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

This agency today reported: Last night two Iraqi aircraft violated Iran's airspace and flew over the Anjireh, Neykhazar and Helaleh posts. The dispatch concluded: After reconnoitering the region, the Iraqi aircraft opened fire on a border post.

Colonel Latif, the commander of the gendarmerie battalion in Ilam, who returned to Ilam this morning from the border, granted an exclusive interview to the correspondent of PARS in Ilam. Confirming this report, he said: According to reports sent to us by the border posts, two Iraqi aircraft flew over the Anjireh, Neykhazar and Helaleh posts at 2200 last night. After some reconnaissance, they opened fire on Iran's border posts. Simultaneously with this air attack, Iraqi border officers also opened fire on one of the border posts. The commander of Ilam's gendarmerie battalion added: Following this attack we immediately left for the area together with a number of law enforcement officers and fully armed guards, and we ascertained that the attacking Iraqi officers had withdrawn.

According to the same report the Muslim people of Ilam, on learning about the incident, called on Ilam's gendarmerie battalion headquarters and expressed their readiness to leave for the frontier and crush the aggressors.

The report says that in order to meet the probable needs of the health and welfare authorities, the municipality last night placed doctors and complete medical facilities and water trucks at the disposal of the border posts.

The commander of Ilam's gendarmerie battalion announced: Calm reigns on the border strip and necessary instructions have been issued to the commander of the gendarmerie company in Salehabad, who has replaced the border officer in order to investigate the reason for the aggression committed by Iraqi aircraft against Iran's territory.

In another dispatch from Ilam, PARS announced: Following the attack launched by Iraqi forces against Iran's border posts, Ilam Province's zealous tribes and clans are gradually arriving in the province's capital and are expressing their readiness to crush the aggressors.

The PARS correspondent's dispatch from Ilam indicates that the warrior people of the great Khazel tribes, realizing the cowardly act of the Iraqi Government, arrived armed in Ilam this morning and held a march in the city streets. At the same time various groups of the Ilam citizenry joined their ranks and sharply condemned the Iraqi Government's action aimed at creating disorder on Iran's borders. Chanting slogans, the marchers moved along the streets in Ilam and expressed their full support for the Islamic Republic and their backing for the leadership of Iran's Islamic revolution and the leader of the Iraqi Shi'ites.

Quoting Ilam Radio, our correspondent has reported from Kermanshah: Last night two Iraqi aircraft reconnoitered over Mehran provincial town with the aim of violating Iran's borders. The report which we have received indicated that while the Iraqi aircraft were reconnoitering over Iranian territory, Iraqi infantrymen opened fire from the other side of the border on the Helaleh and Neykhazar posts. In the course of this incident the gendarmerie battalion, the people and the Mujahidin were immediately mobilized and moved toward the border posts in the Salehabad region. The report which we have received indicates that with the arrival of the relief forces, the Iraqi forces stopped firing. Fortunately no one was wounded in the course of this incident and at present the Iranian border posts in the Salehabad region are being stringently guarded by the gendarmerie forces, the strugglers and the brave young men from the city of Ilam.

NCO's Denounce Iraqi Aggression

LD170628 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Lorestan gendarmerie noncommissioned officers held a meeting today and by resolution denounced the aggressions of the Ba'thist Government of Iraq on the borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In a telegram to the illustrious leader Imam Khomeyni they expressed their readiness to crush the Iraqi elements.

Ilam Religious Leaders Send Cable

LD171236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The religious leaders of Ilam Province sent a telegram to His Great Eminence Ayatollah Kho'i to the holy city of An-Najaf. This telegram condemns the attack on the country's borders by the forces of the Ba'thist Government of Iraq, including the brutal raid on the borders posts of Ilam Province.

The Ahvaz religious leaders too sent telegram addressed to His Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr to An-Najaf. The Ahvaz religious leaders have expressed their regret over the incident which happened to His Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr.

Abadan Demonstration Against Iraq

JN172102 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Yesterday critizens in Abadan staged another demonstration to protest the arrest of Ayatollah Mohammad Baqer Sadr in Iraq. The demonstration issued a memorandum which denounced imperialist and Zionist plots. The demonstrators condemned Iraq's aggression against Iran's borders, Iraq's interference in Iran's internal affairs, the killing of innocent citizens, and the sending of weapons to Iran. The demonstrators asked the government to take strict measures to counter the Iraqi aggression.

Similar demonstrations were also staged in the Governorates of Kurdistan and Kermanshah.

Rebellion Against Takritis Encouraged

JN151948 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The heroic Iraqi people will eventually sentence the Takriti gang to fall and be annihilated. For more than 11 years, the Iraqi people have been suffering greatly and awaiting deliverence from those who have crushed their dignity and will. The Iraqi people have suffered enough oppression from the Takriti gang and can bear no more.

The Iraqi people rebelled aginst Nuri as-Sa'id and the other traitors who sold themselves to the foreigners. The Iraqi people will also rebel against the evil gang of Takrit. The people have now begun crying out: Saddam, go away; The people of Iraq do not want you. The land of Iraq will repeat the echoes of this cry and God will make this cry bear fruit forever.

This cry has reached the Takriti gang. In the heroic town of Ath-Thawrah there is a cry; 100 km away in Karbala' there is another cry; in An-Najaf, Al-Kufah and Al-Basrah and all over Iraq there are cries which will never cease until the people avenge those honorable Iraqi people who shed their blood as the price for this cry.

What has been the reaction of the Takriti gang?

Today the gang cannot sleep and is terrified because the phantom of the people is terrifying it as it terrified its intimate friend the shah. It was inevitable that the gang would get ready for the battle. The rulers have sent their tanks everywhere. All the regions where the smoke of the uprising was seen have been surrounded with the most modern tanks.

The gangs of the Ba'thist intelligence have infiltrated the populace in search of those heroes who are fighting day and night to topple the rule of the gang of Takrit. The intelligence lackeys will meet the same fate as SAVAK in Iran. The intelligence gang will be the first list from which the people will avenge themselves. Despite the offensive launched by the tanks, the planes and the intelligence gangs, the Iraqi people, peasants and workers, Arabs and Kurds, soldiers and students will move forward and place themselves in the revolutionary current against the tyrants. The Takriti gang should not be deceived by its supporters because all those who support it from among the Ba'thists and from others are there because of their interests. Once the regime is shaken, they will have a great share in its downfall, exactly as was the case of the shah. Those who sympathized with him were the first to betray him when his throne was crushed to smithereens under the hammers of the popular revolution.

It is not strange that the happy day will come when the Takriti gang will not find anyone to defend it. All the people in Iraq know the regime only too well. Eleven years have been ample for the people to know the methods of deception and lies employed by the Takriti gang in order to keep itself in power. The people also know that they must work to establish the rule of God in the Iraqi land and that Iraq will progress only through the Islamic system, which equates the Kurdish with the Arab and the poor with the rich and which gives the people their rights. The rule of God is unlike the behavior of the Iraqi rulers who are prompted by the sectarian and racist spirit in preferring some people to others--those who are from Takrit can do as they like--because they are from the chosen people.

The imperialists have applauded this gang which bears such traits and have employed it in the service of their designs in the region. The fierce attacks by the Ba'thist planes are part of the imperialist designs.

Iran, which has taught imperialism a lesson, is now facing this imperialism which has returned to flex its muscles in the guise of the Takriti gang. However, our heroic people who brought down the greatest imperialist base in the Middle East will not remain silent to the childish Ba'thist provocations. Our people will roar in the face of the cowards and will go hand in hand with the Iraqi Muslim people to get rid of the other imperialist protege in the region.

SOVIET OFFICIAL PROPOSES CULTURAL AGREEMENT

LD180608 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Dr (Hamidoghiliy Arakliy), member of the Executive Committee of the Soviet-Iranian Cultural Relations Association and head of the Middle and Near Eastern office at the Union of Soviet Societies for Firendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, came to our country 10 days ago. In an interview with a PARS correspondent, he regarded the recent changes in Iran as very effective for Soviet-Iranian relations and said: We desire extensive cooperation between the cultural communities of the two countries.

He added: We are ready to accept Iranians who wish to study in the USSR and to put a number of scholarships at their disposal. For example, at present, there are 25 scholarships at the disposal of the Iran-Soviet Cultural Relations Associations; this number, on the basis of the selection by this association, can study in the Soviet Union this year.

He alluded to the Soviet people's great interest in Iran's culture, the publication of Russian books in Persian, and works by Persian writers in the Russian language and said: The history of Iran and its literature is being taught in the Persian language in our universities and studies relating to Iran are being published in great numbers.

Having met and talked with some Iranian officials during his stay in Iran, he said: We proposed that an agreement between the two cultural relations associations in Tehran and Moscow be signed with the aim of friendly relations and that the mutual introduction of the two countries be realized within the framework of such an agreement.

He pointed out that the Soviet Union has always supported noninterference in the internal affairs of Iran and emphasized that the Soviet Union supports those forces in Iran which took an active part in the elimination of the monarchic regime.

FLIGHTS BETWEEN IRAN, SYRIA TO DOUBLE

LD171214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to the public relations office of the civil aviation organization, a Syrian delegation which came to Tehran last week signed an air agreement with Iran [words indistinct].

On the basis of the agreement, the number of flights between Tehran and Damascus will be doubled. The agreement envisaging the increase was signed in a friendly atmosphere.

EARTHQUAKE ROCKS CITY OF URUMIYEH

LD161110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] At 0539 this morning an earthquake rocked the city of Urumiyeh. After the Urumiyeh news desk queried the seismological station in Tabriz, which is under Tehran University's Geophysics Institute, it became clear that the intensity of this earthquake was 3.8 on the Richter scale and took place 150 km southwest of Tabriz. The earthquake apparently has not caused any loss of life or damage to property.

KHUZESTAN GOVERNOR GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON RECENT INCIDENTS

JN161350 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Jun 79 JN

[Text of interview given by Iranian Vice Admiral Ahmad Madani, governor general of Khuzestan and commander of the Navy, to ASH-SHAHID, Tehran newspaper, date and place not specified--read by announcer]

[Text] Question: In your opinion, what were the main factors behind the Khorramshahr incidents?

Answer: Actually, what is sometimes published in the press or rumored--that the issue is a racial dispute between the Arabs and the Persians--is not true at all. There is no racial dispute between the Arabs and Persians in Khuzestan.

We believe that our brother Iranian Arabs' feelings toward their brother Persians cannot be but cordial and vice versa.

The dispute is actually between the supporters of the Islamic revolution and elements that are hostile to this revolution and are serving world imperialism and foreign interests. The overwhelming majority of those supporting the Islamic revolution and fighting its enemies in Khuzestan are among our brother Iranian Arabs.

This is how we analyze the dispute: on one hand there are those who believe in our Islamic revolution, which was carried out by the Iranian revolution, and on the other there are the SAVAKists who are posing as leftists, the agents of the former corrupt regime whose interests lie with that regime and who are plotting against our people's revolution, world imperialism; and those from whom we expected love and friendship, but unfortunately got nothing of the kind. Iraq is one of them, and we do not know the reason for that.

The outside parties have mobilized immature elements against the revolution in Khorramshahr and one or two other places. They formed cells, societies and centers during the first 2 months I was in charge as governor general of Khuzestan. One example of these centers is the Arab Cultural and Islamic Center. Actually, these societies have nothing to do with culture and Islam. They are there to serve other purposes.

The organizations and parties I have mentioned and many of those that are operating secretly may call for support of Arab rights in Iran, but they are not doing this out of love for the Arabs or anyone else. We have categorical evidence that these people are serving world imperialism. These people are only pleased when they can serve world imperialism, divide our people's ranks and abort the humanitarian Islamic revolution of the Iranian people. Therefore, we find them adopting a position against the revolutionary line, in order to hamper every creative effort and every patriotic step taken by our people's Islamic revolution.

What happened in Khuzestan over the past 16 days--and you have seen some of its scenes in Abadan, Khorramshahr, Masjed Soleyman, (Arvand Kanar) and other areas in this rich region which represents Iran's heart and vital artery--is only one aspect of the acts of sabotage and subversion that world imperialism is carrying out through its lackeys in the region. However, this storm will fizzle out, thanks to the consolidated ranks of our Iranian people, including Arabs, Persians, Baluchis, Kurds and Turkomen. No act of sabotage will disrupt this solidarity. Our solidly united Iranian people have forced world imperialism to kneel, despite all of its might. Therefore, this small group will have no effect. It is fortunate that our brother Iranian Arabs in Khuzestan are fully aware of the situation and are adopting a solid stand against any call for succession and any hostile act against the Iranian Islamic revolution. This is not a new attitude by our Arab brothers. They have been, throughout our country's history, the staunchest defenders of our borders and beloved homeland.

Question: You previously mentioned Iraq's role in the Khuzestan events. Can you elaborate on the magnitude and extent of that role?

Answer: This intervention took place in many forms. First, some corrupt elements of the former Iranian regime--SAVAKists, lackeys and agents of the former regime--took refuge in Iraq. The Iraqi regime provided them with opportunities to work against the revolution. Second, the Iraqi regime helped Iranian arms smugglers who were working with the corrupt elements, and third, some Iraqi elements infiltrated with purpose of causing interference whenever they had the chance. There are also the tendentious campaigns launched by the Iraqi regime through its press, radio and television. There are clear examples of the impracticable [ghayr jiddiyah] political stands of our neighbor Iraq.

Question: In your opinion, what circumstances made Iraq adopt such a role?

Answer: It is obvious that our revolution is against colonialism.

Our revolution does not want to keep the people weak, colonized and exploited. Our revolution wants to infuse life in the people so they can break out of all restrictions imposed on them. Therefore, it is natural for our revolution to be confronted and opposed by colonialism. This colonialist opposition has many forms and adopts different methods. And can take place indirectly too, that is, at the hands of colonialist tools who are disguised by revolutionary and progressive principles. Some parties and factions which apparently are not linked to colonialism are in fact the tools by which colonialism implements its schemes. They carry out counterrevolutionary actions and spread anarchy and chaos.

Question: What was your position toward the Khorramshahr events and, consequently, toward the parties and acts you referred to?

Answer: I was in favor of settling the issue through negotiations [words indistinct] I called on them to unite. I did my best to avoid any disruption or disorder. Regrettably, they took the initiative and attacked. They killed a number of Islamic Revolutionary Guards. Their act roused the Revolutionary Guards' anger who then responded to the attack. This led to the explosion of the situation. Despite all this, we did our best to prevent the fighting from spreading so we could acquaint the other side with its obligations toward the Islamic revolution. We wanted to reduce tension by placing them before their responsibility to the Islamic revolution and thus bring them back to the right course of the revolution. These attempts on our part resulted in ending the current crisis and restoring calm.

Question: What is your political stand toward the Iraqi position of hostility to the Revolution?

Answer: Our position is linked to that of the Iranian Foreign Ministry which is the only party authorized to define Iran's position in light of Iran's commitments to neighboring countries. It is the only party authorized to discuss the issue with these countries as it sees fit. The adoption of a final solution to this issue is within the Foreign Ministry's jurisdiction.

Question: What were the reasons for your appointment and coming to Khuzestan?

Answer: I came to Khuzestan at the request of the ayatollah, leader of the revolution. The ayatollah, in appointing me, ordered me to administer this province and have as my primary objective the reconstruction and development of Khuzestan. This is exactly what my objective is. You already know that the people of Khuzestan, particularly our brother Iranian Arabs, have suffered much from colonialism and exploitation. The corrupt former regime harmed them greatly. For this reason the government of the Islamic Republic is determined to adopt serious steps to reconstruct and develop Khuzestan. This is the task I have been entrusted with accomplishing. I am personally very anxious to reconstruct Khuzestan and to provide the appropriate public services--such as water, electricity and roads--to enable everyone in Khuzestan, particularly those living in villages and the country, to obtain their fair share of such services. Another of my objectives is to stimulate economic activity in the spheres of agriculture, oil and irrigation. We will implement various plans. Some will be short-term plans, while others will be medium and long-term plans. During my visits to the various parts of Khuzestan, everyone complained about the lack of the necessities of life--water, electricity, roads and education. They strongly urged that these necessities be made available. They were able to request these necessities because they are part of their rights.

AFGHANISTAN

POLITBURO CONDEMNS PAKISTANI 'ATTACK', IRANIAN 'INTERFERENCE'

BK161459 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 16 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan reports that under the chairmanship of the great leader of the people, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and chairman of the High Council for Defense of Homeland of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Politburo of the Central Committee met from 1100 to 1230 hours at the People's House today.

In the beginning, the great leader and teacher of the people gave a brief report on internal affairs and the international situation to the Politburo. Afterwards, the Politburo discussed the intrigues of internal reaction and intervention by imperialism and reaction of the region in the internal affairs of our beloved homeland and strongly condemned the (?previous) attack by the Pakistani Militia on the borders of dear Afghanistan and the shameless interference by the prejudiced religious leaders of Iran in our internal affairs and invited all patriots and all toiling people of our prideful country so that all of them should continue their just struggle, form a united front of defense of our soil and owners of our sacred homeland and the great gains of the Great Sawr Revolution, in the same manner as they have so far fought with valor and they have given sacrifice alongside the armed forces of the people of Afghanistan under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan until complete annihilation of the enemy.

NEPAL

KING ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT ON REFERENDUM, POLICIES

BK151755 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 15 Jun 79 BK

[Text] His majesty the king, addressing the 30th session of the Rashtriya Panchayat in Katmandu today, said that the partyless democratic Panchayat system was introduced in the country with a view to perpetuate the independent existence of Nepal and the full development based on social justice, while at the same time preserving the identify and nationhood of the motherland. Since popular will in the government of the country has been the guiding principle of the Nepalese traditions, his majesty said that with a view to let the people take their own decision with regard to the political future, one more step to democracy has been taken by calling for a national referendum.

His majesty said that his majesty's government will not lag in its responsibility to complete the referendum in a free, impartial and completely fair manner. In this regard it will entend full cooperation to the national election commission. At this important juncture it is the bounden duty of all to maintain peace and tranquillity in the country. The government will not tolerate any attempt aimed at disturbing peace in the country.

His majesty said that the country faces today numerous problems and difficulties. The government has already begun to focus its attention on trying to tackle them and redress the grievances of the people. His majesty's government, after an appraisal, shall come to carry out [words indistinct] existing [word indistinct] system. The government will also take practical steps to remove shortages from which people have suffered in their daily life.

On the basis of the experience which his majesty's government has acquired from the district administration plan now in operation for the past 2 years, efforts will be made to accelerate the pace of development by drawing on (?the) people-oriented plan within the framework of rural development schemes at the village and district levels.

Stating that as the next fiscal year will also be the last year of the current fifth 5-year plan, his majesty said that the development programs of the year will be drawn up in keeping with the financial and physical objectives of the fifth plan. His majesty's government will prepare a draft of the sixth 5-year plan by the middle of the next financial year, and in doing so it will be guided by the objectives to fulfill the minimum necessities of the maximum number of people and to raise the standard of the living of the people below the poverty line through formulation and implementation of development programs drawn up from the grass-root level. To this end the local needs and resources will be effectively mobilized on the basis of mass participation.

His majesty said that the government will continue its efforts to mobilize internal as well as external resources in keeping with the growing need for investment capital. Keeping the principle of social justice in mind, special emphasis will be given to strengthen and streamline the regular administration in order to make it more stable and effective. Apart from emphasizing the development of the disciplined and austere financial administration, unnecessary and unproductive expenditure of the resources raised through taxations on the people or from foreign assistance will be discouraged.

As a part of the process to make the administration more development oriented, his majesty said that the government will continue to augment the services of specialists in the civil service and will make necessary revisions in, and the rules relating to, the civil service in order to make the local administration more effective.

The agricultural sector has a vital role in our national economy, his majesty said, and added that the government will undertake a program to expand irrigation facilities and in cases where such facilities already exist make available technical services, production materials and the agricultural loans to implement the intensive agricultural development program. Special attention will be given to small irrigation projects being done with the popular participation.

His majesty said [words indistinct] supply of food grains to the deficit areas the government will implement a national food plan under which plan, besides the regular supply and sale of food grains, two types of buffer stock will be established. One, the emergency buffer stock and the other, minimum supply buffer stock. The government will also formulate and implement a special program for the proper development and conservation of livestocks.

As industry, commerce and industrial undertakings are the most dynamic aspects of modern economy and as a development of this sector is vitally important for all-round development, his majesty said timely changes will be made in the current industrial policy in order to create an atmosphere conducive to the country's industrial development. As determined by the needs and conditions, opportunities shall be provided for foreign investment to industrial development at the same time joint ventures between Nepalese and foreigners will be encouraged.

His majesty stated that the government will pay special attention to the supply of construction materials and consumer goods, efficient management of the internal market and the development of trade with the neighboring countries in particular. New laws will also be enacted in order to safeguard the interests (?stocks) and trade (?lesser) organization for the labor in construction, transport, agriculture and other sectors besides those in the industrial establishments. Labor centers will be developed on an institutionalized basis.

His majesty said that the government has evolved a clear-cut policy and basis for Panchayat reconstruction through popular participation by mobilizing people's participation in an organized and active form. Panchayat reconstruction will be accorded high priority.

In the process of modernizing the telecommunication system, his majesty's government will establish an earth station of the [words indistinct] for international telecommunication through satellite. It will take necessary steps to establish medium-wave radio transmission centers in the central and western development regions.

His majesty said necessary reforms will be carried out in the field of education on the basis of the report of the full-term evaluations of the national system plan, keeping in mind the educational demands put forward by the students in the recent past.

His majesty said with the program of demarcating and systematically operating with necessary facilities, the Panchayat and Panchayat-protected forests and a community forest development plan will be launched from the coming financial year. At the same time, the policy of encouraging private forests and contract forests shall be continued.

His majesty said that Nepal will continue to pursue the policy of strengthening existing friendly relations with all countries, and with the neighboring countries in particular, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, sovereignty and equality.

The propositions of Nepal to declare a zone of peace have received support from many friendly countries and his majesty looks forward to its endorsement by other friendly countries in the coming years. His majesty concluded that Nepal will be represented at the fifth summit conference of the nonalined countries to be held this year in Havana.

PAKISTAN

MUSAWAAT REPORTS THREE LEFTIST PARTIES FORM ALLIANCE

BK161226 Karachi THE DAILY MUSAWAAT in Urdu 10 Jun 79 p 1 BK

[Text] Karachi, 9 June (MUSAWAAT)--Three eminent leftist organizations--the Pakistan Mazdoor-Kisan [Worker]Peasant] Party, National Progressive Party and the National Liberation Front--have decided to form an alliance. The unity announcement was made at a meeting in Landhi last night which was addressed by leaders of the three parties--Maj Ishaq Mohammad Khan, Dr Izaz Nazir and Mr Mehraj Mohammad Khan. They said they would welcome other patriotic and public-spirited parties into their fold.

Announcing the formation of the alliance, Maj Ishak Mohammad Khan declared that all three parties will in future work and struggle together. He congratulated the National Liberation Front, from whose platform the unity announcement was made. He said: We have learned from experience that unity derived from the ranks of party workers is durable. This unity is being derived from ranks of party workers. If other parties wish to join our alliance, we will welcome them. He also stressed the need to educate and train party workers.